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Report on the Police Administration in the Province of Assam for the year 1945.

SECTION I

Introduction

I held charge of the Assam Police for only about 5 months of the year having been on leave from the 17th February to the 26th September 1945 during which period Mr. H. G. Bartley officiated as Inspector General.

Mr. J. E. Reid acted as Deputy Inspector General up to the 26th September 1945 and continued in the same post up to the 27th November 1945, *vice* Mr. H. G. Bartley who proceeded on two months' leave.

From the 28th November to the end of the year Mr. J. E. Reid held the temporary post of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Administration which was created in connection with the re-organisation of the Police in Assam.

SECTION II

Departmental

1. With the cessation of hostilities both in Europe and the East during the year it was hoped that there would be a speedy return to normal conditions which would enable the Police to pay more attention to their regular duties. Unfortunately, as was soon realised, Assam had been so much in the front line that the process of evacuating troops and of clearing up, although commenced with commendable promptitude, necessarily took time to accomplish and much still remained to be done at the close of the year. The cessation of work on many projects such as air-fields brought considerable unemployment in its train and, although the foreign element gradually retreated to their own provinces, there were signs that many who remained, as well as the local discharged personnel, were taking to crime.

The position as regards the temporary forces remained definitely fluid and although under orders received a beginning was made towards reduction it was soon realised that the necessity for the bulk of these forces still remained and how difficult it would be to reduce the strength of the Police to their pre-war level—a level which up to the outbreak of war had not altered materially since he province was re-created in 1912. Comprehensive proposals were, therefore, nder preparation at the end of the year for the complete re-organisation of the rce and the programme included the institution of a Police Training ollege.

Mr. Bartley and I are both agreed that the Assam Police, with very few ceptions, continued to maintain their high standard of morale and sense of duty ich they displayed during the worst years of the War and as this will be the t annual report which I shall produce I should once again like to take this portunity of expressing my gratitude to all ranks for their valuable support ring many trying periods.

2. Changes in the sanctioned strength, actual strength and its distribution d additional police entertained :—

There was no change in the strengths of either the Indian Police in Assam the Assam Police service during the year.

The total sanctioned and actual strengths of the subordinate Police, including ernumerary Sub-Inspectors, were 4,721 and 4,507 respectively as compared 4,695 and 4,420 respectively of the preceding year.

The statement below shows the distribution of the actual strength of the force as it stood on the 31stDecember 1945 from the rank of Inspector downwards, but excludes the Railway Police, the River Police and the Criminal Investigation Department.

	Officers	Men
1. On court duties at Headquarters and subdivisions ...	38	166
2. At Police Stations and Outposts	203	1,518
3. In Municipalities and Stations	5	445
4. On miscellaneous duties including Armed Police for guards, escorts and orderlies, etc.	...	607
5. Emergency Reserve	14	[illegible]
6. Ordinary Reserve	...	[illegible]
7. Recruits	...	
8. Sick, leave, etc.	18	398
Total	278	3,912

The total actual strength including the Railway Police, the River Police, the Criminal Investigation Department and the Supernumerary Sub-Inspector was 366 officers and 4,141 men as compared with 357 officers and 4,063 men in the preceding year. During the year under report, the permanent sanctioned strength was increased by 3 Head Constables and 23 Constables, *viz*., 2 Head Constables and 12 Constables Unarmed Branch and 1 Head Constable and 11 Constables Armed Branch.

This increase was made up as follows :—

(1) Creation of additional posts of 2 Head Constables and 12 Constables in the Unarmed Branch in the Sylhet District Police, to reinforce the town Police at Habiganj.

(2) Creation of additional posts of 1 Head Constable and 12 Constables Armed Branch, for the Treasury Guard at North Lakhimpur to replace the Assam Rifles.

(3) Less the additional post of Armourer in the rank of Constable in the Cachar district sanctioned in the previous year which had become redundant.

The total number of vacancies in the permanent cadre on the 31st December 1945 was 214 or 4·53 per cent. against 275 or 5·84 per cent. at the end of the previous year.

During the year the temporary post of Superintendent of Police, Khasi and Jaintia Hills combined with that of Secretary of the Provincial Transport Authority, the post of Special Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department,the temporary posts of AdditionalSuperintendent of Police,Lakhimpur, Kamrup, Sibsagar, Margherita and Cachar were retained. The temporary post of Additional Superintendent of Police, District Intelligence Branch, Sylhet, was held in abeyance and a temporary post of Deputy Superintendent of Police was sanctioned instead. The temporary posts of Deputy Superintendent of Police sanctioned for Barpeta Subdivision in the Kamrup district and for the Criminal Investigation Department were also retained.

The following temporary additions to the staff of the Subordinate Police were sanctioned during the year :—

	Armed Branch	Unarmed Branch
Inspectors	...	2
Sub-Inspectors	1	11
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	...	12
Head Constables	3	...
Constables	36	6

The existing temporary staff sanctioned in the preceding years is shown below :—

	Armed Branch	Unarmed Branch
Inspectors	1	28
Sub-Inspectors	44	170
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	...	241
Head Constables	226	84
Constables	2,682	1,637

The following temporary posts were abolished towards the end of the year :—

	Armed Branch	Unarmed Branch
Inspectors	...	3
Sub-Inspectors	...	17
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	...	28
Head Constables	3	67
Constables	21	485

Upto the end of 1945, therefore, the sanctioned strength of the total additional temporary staff was shown below :—

	Armed Branch	Unarmed Branch
Inspectors	1	27
Sub-Inspectors	45	164
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	...	225
Head Constables	226	17
Constables	2,697	1,158

Police were supplied as usual to Railway Companies, Commercial concerns and private persons under Section 13 of the Police Act.

3. (*a*) *Police Force generally, its discipline, drill and musketry*.—I have no complaints on the whole with regard to the discipline of the force, but there can be no doubt that as a result of the war years and not very inspiring example set by certain sections of the varied armed forces in occupation of Assam, there was a tendency in certain districts to a slackening off of discipline. It has been admitted on all sides and especially by members of the armed forces that the

general turnout and behaviour, which in themselves are indicative of good discipline, of the Police in Assam were very noticeable. Appreciation was also received of the assistance rendered by all ranks down to constable.

Naturally enough with the very rapid expansion necessitated by the war, a number of undesirables have found their way into the temporary forces, but these were gradually being eliminated towards the end of the year under report. It was still not possible to revive the holding of refresher courses at Head-Quarters or to insist, owing to the almost unbearable burden of other duties, on parades at outlying police stations. It would be too lengthy a business to paint a true picture of the conditions prevailing in Assam from 1942-45 and even then possibly it would not impress those who had not seen what was going on and what the Police had to deal with during those years. It is easy enough to criticise with a table showing the incidence of crime placed in front of one, but what is not realised is the infinitesimal proportion of their time which a very large section of the Police Force were able to devote to their primary duties of the prevention and detection of crime.

Nine hundred and thirteen of the Armed Branch and 1,156 of the Unarmed Branch fired the annual musketry course and revolver courses were also fired by 113 officers and 14 other ranks during the year. I regret to note that no revolver courses were fired in the districts of Nowgong, Cachar, Lakhimpur and Khasi and Jaintia Hills and some explanation, other than the conventional one, is required. Again while there was no musketry carried out in the Lushai Hills, Naga Hills and Government Railway Police, the district of Lakhimpur was unable to complete the musketry course of the Unarmed Branch owing to not being able to use the range of the Assam Valley Light Horse. This district has no Police range of its own.

Twelve Head Constables and 24 Constables of the Armed Branch were deputed to the 5th Battalion of the Assam Rifles for an extensive course of training in the duties of platoon and section commanders. These courses with the Assam Rifles are most helpful and it is proposed to develop them to a greater degree, although the institution of a training school might obviate the necessity for them.

Only one Constable from Darrang district was deputed to Ferozepore to attend an Armourer's course. The position with regard to this form of training needs reviewing.

3. (*b*) *Ordinary Reserve*.—In most districts there was no improvement as regards reserves to carry out the various miscellaneous duties and the position worsened towards the end of the year with the gradual closing down of temporary establishments, some of which I fear however were not always used for the purposes for which they were raised, although they were definitely all usefully employed towards the common end. Resforce—a force raised during the War to supplement the Unarmed Branch in each district—went a great deal of the way towards filling the gaps, and with the abolition of this force Superintendents of Police are going to find their position very difficult. I feel sure that Government will appreciate this.

Owing generally to the calls on their time and inadequacy of reserves, there was in certain districts which I inspected a grave falling off in the grant of long leave and many men were kept on duty without this form of leave for periods longer than were either contemplated or desirable.

4. *Recruitment of officers and men and proportion of Hindus, Muslims and others.*—During the year under report no recruitment was made either to the Indian Police or to the Assam Police Service.

Ten appointments were made in the rank of Sub-Inspector; 5 by direct recruitment and 5 by promotion from the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector; of the directly recruited cadets 3 were Hindus and 2 were Muslims.

The five directly recruited Sub-Inspectors, together with the five recruited in 1944, who could not be sent to the Police Training College that year owing to lack of vacancies, were duly sent during the year under report. All of them finally passed out successfully.

The Beaumont Memorial Medal which is given annually for the best Assam cadet of the year was awarded to cadet Nirmal Kanti Dutta.

Ten Constables out of those who qualified for promotion were promoted substantively to the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector. No outsider was recruited against substantive vacancies in the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector.

For the regular permanent force 231 Constables were recruited during the year under report and the attached statement shows the proportion of Hindus, Muslims and others enlisted and employed during 1945. In addition to the above 281 constables were recruited for the various temporary forces sanctioned at various times but these figures exclude those recruited for Railforce.

The table showing the number and percentages to the total of Hindus, Muslims and others employed and enlisted during the year 1945 in the permanent force.

		Total number	Hindus	Muslims	Others	Percentage of total force of— Hindus	Muslims	Others
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Class composition of the force on the 31st December 1945.	Non-gazetted Officers—	366	221	128	17	60·38	34·97	4·65
	Men	4,141	2,325	1,044	772	56·15	25·21	18·64
2. Classes of recruits enlisted within their own districts in 1945.		100	62	24	14	62	24	14
3. Classes of recruits enlisted within the Province, but outside their own districts during 1945.		120	41	38	41	34·16	31·68	34·16
4. Classes of recruits not belonging to the Province enlisted in 1945.		11	6	1	4	54·54	9·09	36·37
5. Class composition of all recruits enlisted in 1945.		231	113	45	73	48·92	19·48	31·60

5. *Casualty, health and mortality.*—The total number of casualties rose from 459 to 591 during the year under report. In comparison with the preceding year, retirements, resignations, dismissals and discharges increased from 97, 32, 122 and 85 to 102, 172, 130 and 127 respectively, while desertions and deaths decreased from 71 and 52 to 27 and 33 respectively. Out of the 27 cases of *desertions* during the year, 9 occurred in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 8 in Goalpara, 5 in Kumrup, 1 in Nowgong, 2 in Lakhimpur and 2 in the Criminal Investigation Department.

Resignations rose from nil to 26, 13, 1, 3, 15, 5 and 4 respectively in Sylhet; Cachar, the Lushai Hills, the Naga Hills, Darrang, the Garo Hills and Government Railway Police and increased from 3 to 19 in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 6 to 18 in Goalpara, 11 to 34 in Kamrup, 2 to 22 in Sibsagar, and 3 to 4 in Lakhimpur.

Dismissals increased in the Naga Hills from 1 to 2, in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills from 1 to 7, in Goalpara from 32 to 36, in Kamrup from 9 to 13, in Darrang from 4 to 5, in Nowgong from nil to 1, in Sibsagar from 21 to 22, in Lakhimpur from 12 to 13. They decreased from 31 to 28 in Sylhet, 7 to 3 in Cachar, from 1 to nil in the Garo Hills, 1 to nil in the River Police and from 2 to nil in the Criminal Investigation Department.

Discharges increased in the Sylhet district from 1 to 5, in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills from 4 to 14, in Darrang from 7 to 13, in Sibsagar from 4 to 52; but decreased in Cacher from 10 to 9, in Goalpara from 10 to 4, in Kamrup from 26 to 19, in Nowgong from 6 to 2, in Lakhimpur from 10 to 8, in Government Railway Police and in the Criminal Investigation Department from 1 and 5 to nil respectively. In the Naga Hills the figure remained constant, *viz.*, 1.

Two Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 33 Constables died during the year under report. Of these 1 Sub-Inspector and 9 Constables died while on leave at home. Of the other deaths, (26) 1 Sub-Inspector died of Apoplexy, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector died of failure of the heart, 1 Constable of the Sibsagar district was murdered while on duty, 1 Constable of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills died as the result of a motor accident while on casual leave, 1 of Cerebral Malaria, 2 of Enteric fever, 2 of fever 1 of Intestinal Tuberculosis, 2 of Tuberculosis of lungs, 1 of Leprosy, 4 of Typhoid, 1 of Apoplexy, 1 of Anaemic Dropsy, 1 of Acute Hepatitis; 1 of Pneumonia, 1 of Cancer of the Colon, 1 of Empyema, 1 of Failure of the Heart, 1 of Ulcer in stomach and 1 of Meningitis.

The totat number of admissions into Hospital rose from 1,747 to 2,150 during the year under report. For this increase Gauhati hospital was largely responsible where, for reasons at present suspected but not confirmed, the number of admission is always inordinately high.

6. *Work of the Circle Inspectors and local knowledge and detective ability of the investigating staff.*—Though the major portion of the year under report was spent in miscellaneous duties arising out of War conditions, Elections etc., most Circle Inspectors carried out conscientiously their responsibilities in connection with the prevention and detection of crime and control over their subordinates. There is usually no cause for complaint with regard to this rank of officer's knowledge of his jurisdiction.

The work of the investigating staff was fair with some outstanding cases of detective ability. There is room for improvement, but as has been reiterated frequently the lack of a Training School of our own precludes the possibility of the young officer being trained, according to our conceptions, from the outset of his career. Now that the War is over I hope that it will be possible for Superintendents to pay more attention to the individual training of officers.

7. *Escapes from Police custody.*—The number of escapes in the year under report was 47 against 20 in the previous year. 34 persons out of this number were recaptured.

Three Sub-Inspectors, ten Assistant Sub-Inspectors and forty-nine Constables were involved in these escapes and in every case except the one of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, which was not actually a case of escape from Police custody departmental proceedings were taken against the delinquents. Three Sub-Inspectors, nine Assistant Sub-Inspectors and forty-five Constables were punished departmentally and of these 13 Constables were dismissed from the service.

The marked increase in the number of escapes is to be regretted but the slur on the Police force of the Province as a whole is not really deserved as 75 per cent. of these escapes occurred in the two principal districts of Sylhet and Lakhimpur. The number of escapes (25) in the former was deplorable and can only be attributed to a reluctance, which is also marked in other districts, to deal adequately and promptly with those responsible. This will be insisted on in future.

The details of escapes, district by district, are given below :—

District	No. of prisoners who escaped from Police custody	No. of escaped prisoners re-captured	No. of Officers and men responsible for the escapes				No. of Officers and men judicially prosecuted				No. of Officers and men judicially convicted				No. of Officers and men punished departmentally				No. of Officers and men dismissed				Remarks
			S.I.	A.S.I.	Head Constable	Constable	S.I.	A.S.I.	Head Constable	Constable	S.I.	A.S.I.	Head Constable	Constable	S.I.	A.S.I.	Head Constable	Constable	S.I.	A.S.I.	Head Constable	Constable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cachar ..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Goalpara ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Kamrup ..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	
Darrang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nowgong ..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Sibsagar ..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S. R. 59 of 45. The case is still under Police investigation.
Lakhimpur ..	10	6	1	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S.R. 34 of 45.
Lushai Hills..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naga Hills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Garo Hills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Govt. Rly. Police.	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	
Sylhet ..	25	22	2	6	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	26	..	..	..	7	S.R.47,49,50, 70,79,106,109, 124 of 1945.
Total ..	47	34	3	10	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	45	..	..	..	13	

8. *Rewards, punishments and conduct of Police and charges brought against them.*—Four-hundred fifty four officers, 1,313 other ranks and 251 outsiders were rewarded as against 639 officers, 1,068 other ranks and 240 outsiders in the preceding year.

The following major awards were made to Police Officers during the year :—

"Rai Sahib"

1. Srijut Kamala Kanta Hazarika, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

"Indian Police Medal"

1. Srijut Dharmadatta Sarma, Inspector of Police.
2. Srijut Kamaleswar Dutta, Inspector of Police.
3. Babu Manbahadur Limbu, Honorary Inspector of Police (Armed Branch).
4. Babu Satya Ranjan Sen, Inspector of Police.
5. Babu Prafulla Chandra Das Gupta, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Assam.
6. Maulvi Jowadur Rahman, Sub-Inspector of Police.
7. Katikaba Ao, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Frontier Intelligence Branch, Assam.
8. Khrulhe Angami, Constable, Naga Hills.
9. Menguzelie Angami, Constable, Naga Hills.
10. Nagendra Nath Paul, Constable, Goalpara.

A total amount of Rs.10,563-6-0 was paid as money rewards as compared with Rs.11,745 in 1944. Out of this Rs.2,097-12-0 was earned by officers, Rs.6,633-2-0 by other ranks and Rs.1,832-8-0 by outsiders.

One thousand six hundred and forty-eight other rewards in the shape of good service marks, commendations, etc., were granted to Police officers and men during 1945.

Punishments (Departmental).—One hundred and thirty-one other ranks were dismissed in 1945 as compared with 2 Sub-Inspectors and 112 other ranks in 1944. Two hundred and three officers and, 1,343 other ranks were departmentally punished in 1945 as against two hundred and twenty officers and 1,437 other ranks in 1944.

Judical punishments.—Two Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and 90 Constables were convicted and punished judicially in 1945 (including 58 Constables convicted and punished under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance.)

Charges brought against Police.—Including 58 cases pending from the previous year, 105 complaints were instituted against the police in 1945. Sixty-five of these cases were disposed of leaving 40 cases pending trial at the close of the year. Of these 10 cases ended in conviction, 24 in acquittal, 16 cases were dismissed as false, 4 cases were dismissed as doubtful, 6 cases were dismissed as the complainants did not turn up, 3 cases were withdrawn as mistake of fact and 2 cases were compounded.

In 3 cases the complainants were prosecuted for instituting false cases. Of these 1 case ended in conviction and the remaining two cases were *sub.judice* at the close of the year.

9. *Railway Police.*—The statement below shows the working of the Railway Police in connection with cognizable crime, 1945 :—

—	True cases		Cases decided by trial		Cases convicted		Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided by trial		Number of persons tried		Number of persons convicted		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried		Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	
Assam Government Railway Police.	697	949	123	179	98	142	79·6	79·3	168	253	105	174	62·5	68%	

The above figures show an increase of 252 true cases during the year 1945 against an increase of 215 cases in 1944 and 127 cases in 1943 ; a steady increase over three years. There was a slight difference in the percentage of cases convicted to those decided by trial and there was an increase in the percentage of person convicted to those tried from 62·5 to 68 per cent.

There were 81 cases of burglaries reported during the year under report against 54 cases in 1944 and 7 cases pending from the previous year. So altogether 88 cases were dealt with under the head burglary during the year. Of these 13 charge sheets were submitted and 6 cases with 7 persons ended in conviction.

During the year under report 473 cases of theft reported (including running train theft, pick-pocket, missing goods cases and other miscellaneous cases with 2 cattle theft cases) against 553 cases in the previous year. There were 48 cases pending from the previous year, so altogether 521 cases of theft were dealt during the year. Of these cases 155 cases with 210 persons were sent up in charge sheet of which 76 cases with 95 persons ended in conviction.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by Government Railway Police during the year under report (in Classes I to VI) including those pending from the previous year were 1,148 against 861 in 1944 of which 949 cases were declared true against 697 in the previous year. Of these true cases 142 ended in conviction against 98 in 1944.

The increase in the total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Railway Police is mainly due to the increase of missing goods cases (from 39 to 436 in 1945) which is due to mal-practices by Railway employees.

2. (a) Railway Accidents—The following table shows the number of Railway accidents on Railways in the Province during the year 1945

Railways	Number of petty accidents	Number of cases in which persons were injured	Number of cases in which persons were killed	Number of collisions	Number of suicides	Total number of accidents including suicides	Number of persons killed— By running train	In getting into or out of train	In shunting	In other ways	Number of persons injured— By running train	In getting into or out of train	In shunting	In other ways	Number killed Railway employees	Outsiders	Number injured Railway employees	Outsiders	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B. and A. Railway, 1945 ..	303	126	122	36	8	595	86	9	23	44	67	19	28	130	32	130	64	180	
							162				244								
B. and A. Railway, 1944 ..	184	130	166	31	6	517	144	8	17	29	91	30	24	60	28	170	49	156	
							198				205								

The above statement of Railway accident cases shows and increase of 119 cases of petty accidents during the year under report in comparison with the previous year. The number of cases in which persons were injured also shows an increase. The unusual heavy military traffic accounts for the increase.

One hundred and sixty-two persons were killed against 198 persons in the previous year and 244 persons were injured against 205 in 1944. Of these 32 Railway employees (against 28) and 130 outsiders (against 170) were killed, and 64 Railway employees (against 49) 180 outsiders (against 156) were injured.

There were 36 collision cases during the year under report against 31 in the previous year. Most of them were collision of military goods trains. Of these there were 6 serious collisions against 7 in the previous year.

Obstruction and Sabotage cases

Statement showing result of obstruction and Sabotage cases

Reported during the year		Cases declared true		Declared false or mistake of law or fact		Sent up — Cases		Sent up — Persons		Convicted — Cases		Convicted — Persons		Acquitted — Cases		Acquitted — Persons		Pending trial at the end of the year		Remarks
1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	
19	(b) 4	10	7	6	5	3	(a) 1	3	4	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	(a) 1 case with 4 persons pending trial. (b) 1 case pending under investigation.

There were 14 cases reported during the year against 19 cases in the previous year, of these 7 declared true against 10 in 1944.

All the obstruction cases of the year under report were of a petty nature and the facts of the cases are not worth mentioning.

The methods employed were as follows :—

1. Insertion of small stones and other articles 7
2. Other cases... 7

The decrease in such cases is due to line patrolling by Railforce, Government Railway Police and Railway employees. No damage to the Railway or loss of life was caused by the above-mentioned obstruction cases.

Stone throwing cases.—There were 5 cases of stone throwing reported during the year under report against 9 cases in the previous year. Out of the 5 cases 4 cases were not detected and one was returned as "mistake of fact".

Running train theft cases for the year 1945

Statement showing result of running train theft cases

Cases reported during the year		Cases convicted		Cases declared mistake of law or fact		Cases not detected		Cases remaining pending at the close of year		Remarks
1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	
19	57	1	3	1	1	14	31	3	*22	* 8 cases pending trial. 14 cases pending investigation.

The above statement shows that there was an increase of 38 cases during the year under report.

The increase is partly due to the running of trains without lights in the compartments ; congestion of passengers due to the inadequate number of trains and to generally unsettled conditions.

Missing goods cases.—There were 436 cases of missing goods reported during the year 1945 against 39 cases in 1944. Twenty-six cases were investigated by the Police after drawing up first information reports against 26 in 1944. The abnormal increase was due partly to dishonest Railway employees.

Pocket picking cases

Cases reported during the year		Cases convicted		Cases acquitted		Cases not detected		Cases declared mistake of fact or false		Cases remained pending at the close of year		Remarks
1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	
67	85	28	37	1	6	15	17	1	1	22	*24	*24 cases pending trial

The above statement shows an increase of 18 cases during the year under report. In 67 cases charge sheets were submitted and the offenders brought to book.

Forged note cases.—One hundred and twenty-nine cases were reported during the year under report against 50 in the previous year.

Of these cases 126 were reported by Railway Cash officers as the forged notes were traced at the Railway Cash Offices at Calcutta, Gauhati and Mymensingh. Three cases were reported in Assam but the notes were found in the possession of illiterate innocent persons who were not responsible.

These notes were sent long after their discovery as forged in the Cash Office. The investigations were therefore delayed and detections were not possible.

Out of 129 cases 97 cases were reported from the Assam Valley and 32 from the Surma Valley. Of these 100 were of Japanese origin. The increase in circulation in the Assam Valley was due to Japanese forged notes finding their way to the Assam Valley from Burma during the Japanese invasion and after it.

The notes were found to be process-made forgeries of such an excellent finish that they were capable of deceiving any layman.

Arrest of Criminals under preventive section

Statement showing result of cases under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code

Cases instituted under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code against number of persons				Sent up				Convicted				Acquitted				Pending at the close of the year				Remarks
1944		1945		1944		1945		1944		1945		1944		1945		1944		1945		
Case	Person	Case	Person	Case	Person	Case	Person	Case	Person	Case	Person	Case	Person	Case	Person	Case	Person	Case	Person	
14	14	30	37	14	14	30	37	4	4	17	18	3	3	3	3	7	7	10	16	

Of the 37 bad characters the bulk were inter-provincial criminals. The prosecution work indicated here is creditable.

10. *River Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the River Police which consists of 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables (Armed Branch), 26 Constables (Armed Branch) and 2 Constables (Unarmed Branch), all in the district of Sylhet, remained unchanged. The question of increasing this force by 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables (Armed Branch) and 22 Constables (Armed Branch) has been included in the Re-organisation Scheme.

The River Police continued to maintain the two out-posts at Murakari and Shamarchar which are under the jurisdiction of Lakhai Police Station and Sulla Police Station respectively. These outposts where they continued to do useful work in watching various criminal gangs. The rest of this miniature River Police force was utilised in patrolling the water ways from Inathganj on the bank of the Bibiana River down to Rohila on the bank of the Veramohana and from Markuli to Dhal on the Kalni River. That their efforts in controlling not only our own

criminals but also those of Bengal were successful is exemplified by the striking disparity between the figures particularly of dacoity of the Sylhet district and those of the neighbouring districts of Mymensingh and Tippera.

11. *Training of Police generally, including Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police and the work of Additional Superintendents of Police.*—The three Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police and the probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police recruited during the previous year underwent the usual training in districts after leaving the Police Training College in Bengal. Twenty-one Assistant Sub-Inspectors were recruited direct to fill up temporary posts sanctioned for various Police purposes. The training of the constabulary in drill and discipline was carried on at District Headquarters as usual. Classes were also held in certain districts to train recruits in elementary law and procedure under the direct supervision of Deputy Superintendents of Police or of Inspectors.

Some Head Constables and Constables of the Armed Branch were deputed to the 5th Battalion Assam Rifles for training in Platoon Commanders and Section Commanders' duties respectively and this proved to be an excellent method of instructing them in their primary duties.

Distribution of work between Superintendents of Police and Additional Superintendents of Police continued to be satisfactory. The need for the permanent retention of Additional Superintendents in certain districts has become very obvious.

12. *Administrative changes, including changes in the number of investigating centres.*—There were no administrative changes during the year under report. All temporary outposts and beat posts previously sanctioned were in existence during the year.

Many important building schemes as well as schemes for the establishment of new investigating centres which had already received the approval of Government had again to be postponed owing to the financial situation. This state of affairs is extremely unsatisfactory and administration generally must suffer.

Adequate and better housing for the Police would go a long way towards ensuring their contentment.

13. *Touring, Inspection and Local supervision of cases.*—During the year under report gazetted officers spent 2,495 days and 871 nights on tour as compared with 2,766 days and 917 nights in 1944.

The touring of the following officers are worthy of special mention :—

1. Mr. Hughes-Hughes spent 307 days and 11 nights on tour.
2. Mr. Alban Ali spent 128 days and 118 nights on tour.
3. Mr. C. C. Jaques spent 134 days and 27 nights on tour.
4. Mr. D. C. Dutta spent 137 days and 58 nights on tour.
5. Mr. Burbidge spent 110 days and 58 nights on tour.

Five hundred and fifty-nine cases were locally supervised by gazetted officers during the year under report as against 725 cases in 1944.

The improvement in the number of days spent on tour and the number of cases supervised which was noticeable in 1944 was unfortunately not maintained in 1945 which, however, could still be classed as one of the War years. The falling off in the number of cases locally supervised by gazetted officers is particularly regrettable. I hope that with the return to normal conditions Superintendents of Police and others will be able to devote more of their time to watching at close range the work of their subordinates who, apart from anything else, need their encouragement and guidance.

14. *Commendation of Officers.*—Among the gazetted officers the following have been brought to notice by Mr. H. G. Bartley, I. P., who acted as Inspector General for the greater part of the year.

Indian Police

Mr. H. F. G. Burbidge, I. P., Superintendent of Police, Sylhet.

Mr. K. R. Ghaudhury, M. B. E., I P., Superintendent of Police, Cachar, afterwards Superintendent of Police, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Special Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. Alban Ali, I. P., Superintendent of Railway Police.

Mr. D. C. Dutta, I. P., Superintendent of Police, Goalpara.

Mr. G. W. J. Smith, I. P., Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

Assam Police

Maulvi Ataur Rahman.

Srijut Rup Ram Das.

Babu Haripada Chanda.

The names of a number of other officers, ministerial officers and other ranks who have been specially recommended by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Superintendents of Police and the Commandant, Railforce, Assam, are reproduced below.

I fully endorse their opinions.

Sylhet District

Inspector Bhexa Ram Das (Armed Branch).
,, Suneswar Bhuyan.
,, Nirmalya Bhusan Dam.
Sub-Inspector Abdul Jabbar,
,, Narendra Nath Hazarika.
,, Surendra Chandra Pal.
,, Kunja Mohan Sarma.
,, Girindra Kumar Bhuyan.
,, Birendra Kumar Roy Barman.
,, Hemendra Chandra Chakravarty.
Head Assistant Aswini Kumar De.
Accountant Md. Masaddar Ali

Cachar District

Inspector Jiban Chandra Nath.
Sub-Inspector Jowadur Rahman.
,, Rajendra Kumar Sen.
,, Pulin Behari Chakravarty.
,, Lokenath Nath.
,, Rameswar Dutta Chaudhury.
Assistant Sub-Inspector Laldo Chunga Lushai.
Havildar Madhu Singh.
Head Assistant Monowar Ali Barlaskar.
Accountant Monoranjan Chaudhury.
Second Accountant Tazamul Ali.

Goalpara District

Inspector Dinanath Barua.
,, Keshab Chandra Kataki.
,, Jogendra Narayan Neogi.
Sub-Inspector Jitendra Nath Deka.
,, Anil Kumar Das.
,, Thakur Singh (Armed Branch).
,, Dwijesh Chandra Dhar.
Head Assistant Krishnananda Sarma.

Kamrup District

Sub-Inspector Syed Abdul Kadir.
Head Constable Sukhnandan Singh.

Darrang District

Inspector Mahiuddin Ahmed.
,, Golam Ahmed Chaudhury.
Sub-Inspector Holi Ram Deka.
,, Lakheswar Gogoi.
,, Sukumar Chakravarty.
Havildar Oudh Narayan Singh (Armed Branch).
Assistant Sub-Inspector Ashanuddin Ahmed Bora.
Constable No. 200 Jiban Kachari (Armed Branch).
Sub-Inspector Md. Fazlur Rahman (Station Officer, Fire Brigade).
Head Assistant Chandra Kanta Changkakati.

Nowgong District

Inspector Sayadur Rahman.
Sub-Inspector Thuleswar Bora.
,, Chandra Nath Borgohain.
,, Rajendra Chandra Chaudhury.
,, Abdul Quddus.
,, Kabiraj Kami (Armed Branch).
Accountant Sona Ram Das.
Head Moharer Mahendra Nath Goswami.

Sibsagar District

Inspector Asgar Ali Khan.
Sub-Inspector Kobed Ali.
,, Khirazuddin Ahmed.
,, Gunaram Gogoi.
Head Assistant Bimala Kanta Das.
Accountant Syed Abdul Waheb.
Cashier Clerk Safiulla Aftab Ahmed.
Maulvi Hasmutdin Ahmed (Motor Vehicle Office Assistant).

Lakhimpur District

Inspector Dharmadutta Sarma.
,, Kamaleswar Dutta.
,, Maulvi Amirul Hussain.
,, Jobed Ali.
Honorary Inspector Tabhu Ram Koch (Armeh Brancd).
Sub-Inspector Niranjan Roy.
,, Md. Habib Ulla.
,, Bholanath Chakravarty.
,, Sunil Kumar Mukherjee.
,, Nitindra Saran Sanyal.
,, Binode Behari Bagchi.
,, Mahamuddin Khan.
,, Lokenath Bharali.
,, Jatindra Nath De.
,, Jina Ram Saikia.
,, Kanteswar Das.
,, Nazmul Hussain.
,, Afzaluddin Ahmed.
,, Manhang Limboo (Armed Branch).
,, Paziruddin Ahmed.
,, Jatindra Mohan Dastidar.
Head Assistant Promode Behari Sen.
Accountant Md. Sulaiman.
Office Assistant Ram Chandra Mitra (Motor Vehicles Office).

Khasi and Jaintia Hills

Inspector Dinesh Chandra Mitra.
,, Abdul Khalique.
,, Abdur Rahim.
Sub-Inspector Ranadhir Das.
, Sreenath Das.
,, Sudhir Chandra Dutta.
,, Prabhas Kumar Sen.
,, Animesh Chandra Das.
,, Rowland Bendrowell (Fire Brigade).
,, Jitendra Chandra Bhattacharjya (Fire Brigade).
,, Rabindra Kumar Das Chaudhury (Fire Brigade).
,, Ghana Kanta Das.
Assistant Sub-Inspector Abdul Mannan.
,, ,, Himingdai Lova Lushai.
Head Constable Kamakhya Misir.
,, ,, Jahiruddin Ahmed.
Constable Sambhu Singh.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills—*concld.*

Head Assistant Probhat Chandra Dutta.
Stenographer Pramesh Chandra De.
Office Assistant Himangshu Kumar Gupta.
Accountant Reasat Ali (Motor Vehicles Office).

Lushai Hills

Sub-Inspector Lostingson Roberts.
Assistant Sub-Inspector Baunglia.
Constable No. 10 Lianngura.

Naga Hills

Inspector Babulal Aleh.
Sub-Inspector Tuleswar Saikia.
" Padmeswar Bora.
Assistant Sub-Inspector Samarendra Singh.
" " Vilathoulie Angami.

Garo Hills

Sub-Inspector Birendra Kumar Das.
" Aftab Ali Chaudhury.
" R. P. Smith.
Assistant Sub-Inspector Birendra Rava.

Government Railway Police

Inspector Md. Abdul Latif Chaudhury.
" Nirode Chandra Chaudhury.
" Indra Kumar De.
" Mohini Mohan Sen.
Sub-Inspector Amiya Behari Deb.
" Suresh Chandra Dam.
" Padma Kumar Bhattacharjya.
" Bhadra Kanta Das.
" Muhibur Rahman Hazarika.
Assistant Sub-Inspector Syed Momroj Ali.
" " Kumud Ranjan De.
" " Saroj Kanta Chakravarty.
" " Sundari Mohan Purkayastha.
" " Sonowar Rahman Chaudhury.
Head Constable Ramesh Chandra De.
" " Bipin Chandra Chakravarty.
Constable No. 127 Brajendra Kumar Brahmachari.
" " 135 Jogeswar Saikia.

Government Railway Police—*concld.*

Head Constable No. 25 Abdur Rahim.
" " 3 Mrinal Kanta Sinha.
" " 173 Mohesh Chandra Barman.
Accountant Sudhansu Kumar Dutta.
Confidential Assistant and Stenographer Abdul Goffur.

Criminal Investigation Department

Inspector Dandidatta Lahkar.
" Muksud Ali Chaudhury.
" Anil Kumar Misra.
" Prafulla Chandra Das.
" Golap Chandra Bordoloi.
" Birendra Bhusan Dam.
" Satya Ranjan Sen.
" Muzammil Ali Chaudhury.
" Arjad Ali.
" Korjo Mohan Diengdoh.
Sub-Inspector Kaliprasanna Deb Krori.
" Ramani Kanta Datta.
" Upendra Kumar Biswas.
" Lambodhar Saikia.
" Ful Baba Khan.
" Nripendra Narayan Barman.
" Naba Kishore Sil.
" Golap Chandra Handique.
" Kali Kanta Hazarika.
" Ram Gopal Mukherjee.
" Bhupendra Mohan Nag.
" Bidhu Bhusan Das Lala.
" Maksusul Karim Chaudhury.
" Jogendra Nath Talukdar.
" Gunamani Deb.
" Pulin Behari Shome.
Assistant Sub-Inspector Binode Behari Dhar.
" " Shamsuddin Ahmed.
" " Abdul Ghani Mia.
Head Assistant M. L. Milner (Special Branch).
Confidential Assistant Jowad Ullah.

Railforce

Sub-Inspector Kedar Singh.
" " Rajdeo Dubey.
" " Dalbahadur Gurung.
" " Rishi Narain Singh.
" " Mihir Narain Deb.
" " Petha Ram Momin.
" " Boneswar Kosh.
" " Dhoni Ram Kowar.
Havildar No. 758 Kapul Muni Phatak.
" " 754 Manindra Chandra Medhi.
" " 830 Sadananda Sarma.
" " 817 Chipaso Lotha.

Railforce—*concld.*

Havildar No. 1331 Rabi Ram Rajbanshi.

" " 1339 Joseph Singh.

A message of appreciation of services rendered in the threatened distric[t] during the Japanese advance was issued by His Excellency the Governor of Ass[am] to the following officers and men :—

Cachar District

	Name	Post held	Station
1	Mr. B. K. Barua ...	... Additional Superintendent of Police.	Silchar.
2	Srijut K. N. Bhuyan	... Offg. Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Silchar.
3	Inspector Abdur Rahim Chaudhury.	Divisional Inspector of Police.	Hailakandi.
4	Inspector Abdur Razak Chaudhury.	Inspector Resforce (Security work).	Silchar
5	Inspector Anil Kumar Misra	Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department.	Silchar.
6	Inspector Purnananda Bora	Divisional Inspector of Police.	Silchar.
7	Inspector Raj Kumar Singh	Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department.	Silchar.
8	Sub-Inspector Abdul Latif Chaudhuri II.	Criminal Investigation Department (Security).	Barak Patrol.
9	Sub-Inspector Sudhir Kumar De.	Ditto ...	Barak Patrol a[nd] Resforce-Lala.
10	Sub-Inspector Kumud Chandra Chaudhuri.	Ditto ...	Monierkhal.
11	Sub-Inspector Harendra Chandra Bora.	Ditto ...	Haflong.
12	Sub-Inspector Sobodh Chandra Dutta.	Ditto ...	Dwarband.
13	Sub-Inspector Ramani Kanta Datta.	Ditto ...	Silchar.
14	Sub-Inspector Ramendra Kumar Ghosh.	Ditto ...	Lakhipur.
15	Sub-Inspector Sudhir Chandra Datta.	Criminal Investigation Department (General).	Silchar.
16	Sub-Inspector Kali Prasanna Devi Krori.	Ditto	Silchar.
17	Sub-Inspector Birendra Kishore Majumder.	Criminal Investigation Depatment (Aerodrome).	Hailakandi.
18	Sub-Inspector Jatindra Chandra Chanda.	Ditto ...	Hailakandi.
19	Sub-Inspector Amulya Kumar De.	Ditto ...	Kumbhirgram.
20	Sub-Inspector Akshya Kumar Dev.	Resforce Sub-Inspector	Jarighat and O. C. Barak Patrol Party.
21	Special Sub-Inspector Gopendra Mohan Nath.	Sub-Inspector, Security Work and Barak Patrol.	Chaudhurikhal.
22	Sub-Inspector Binode Behari Bhattacharjee.	Resforce Sub-Inspector	Lalaghat.

Cachar District—*contd.*

	Name	Post held	Station
23	Sub-Inspector Abdul Latif Chaudhuri I.	Traffic Sub-Inspector	Silchar.
24	Sub-Inspector Amarendra Nath Datta.	Officer in-charge	Hailakandi P. S.
25	Sub-Inspector Syed Tajamul Ali.	Officer in-charge ...	Katigora P. S.
26	Sub-Inspector Subimal Das...	2nd Sub-Inspector ...	Lakhipur P. S.
27	Sub-Inspector Pulin Behari Chakravarty.	Reserve Officer ..	Silchar.
28	Sub-Inspector Nanda Kumar Das.	Town Sub-Inspector ...	Silchar.
29	Sub-Inspector Dutha Lal Pun	Armed Police Reserve Sub-Inspector.	Silchar Reserve.
30	Sub-Inspector Abdul Rahim	Court Sub-Inspector ...	Haflong.
31	Sub-Inspector Jagar Singh ...	...	...
32	Sub-Inspector Ram Prasad Bujar Barua.	2nd Sub-Inspector ...	Silchar P. S.
33	Sub-Inspector Mohabbat Ali	2nd Sub-Inspector ..	Hailakandi P. S.
34	Sub-Inspector Banka Behari Sarma.	Officer-in-charge ...	Sonai P. S.
35	Sub-Inspector Jogesh Chandra Rajkhowa.	2nd Sub-Inspector ...	Katigora P. S.
36	Sub-Inspector Rajendra Kumar Sen.	Officer-in-charge ...	Katlicherra P. S.
37	Sub-Inspector Lokenath Nath	Officer-in-charge ...	Lakhipur P. S.
38	Sub-Inspector Ziaul Haque...	2nd Court Sub-Inspector	Silchar.
39	Sub-Inspector Kutichand Das	Court Sub-Inspector ...	Silchar.
40	Sub-Inspector Devendra Chandra Mitra.	Officer-in-charge ...	Udarband P. S.
41	Assistant Sub-Inspector Dinesh Chandra Chaudhuri.	Assistant Sub-Inspector ...	Silchar P. S.
42	Assistant Sub-Inspector Rohini Kumar Singh.	Resforce Assistant Sub-Inspector.	Jirighat.
43	Assistant Sub-Inspector Jogesh Chandra Nath.	Ditto ...	Dwarband and Chaudhurikhal.
44	Assistant Sub-Inspector Harmuz Ali.	Ditto ...	Dholai.
45	Assistant Sub-Inspector Loke Bahadur Chettri.	Resforce Assistant Sub-Inspector.	Lakhipur.
46	Assistant Sub-Inspector Laldo Chunga.	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Silchar Reserve.
47	Head Constable Binoy Krishna Datta.	Town Head Constable	Silchar Town.
48	Head Constable Twal Chin Kuki.	Head Constable Security	Barak Patrol.
49	Constable No.44 Adaw Kachari.	Constable attached to Silchar Reserve	On Barak Patrol duty.
50	Constable No.6 Dwarika Nath Kachari.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
51	Constable No.171 Sawaikam Kuki.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
52	Constable No.223 Kaptanga Lushai.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
53	Constable No.17 Sena Lushai.	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Cachar District—*concld.*

Name	Post held	Station
54 Constable No.229 Ibrahim Aii.	Constable attached to Silchar Reserve.	On Barak Patrol duty.
55 Constable No.190 Moniram Kachari.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
56 Constable No.119 Laltin Khuma Lushai.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
57 Constable No.20 Gopeshwar Singh.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
58 Constable No.59 Raltaunphunga Lushai.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
59 Constable No. 94 Nila Singh.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
60 Constable No.161 Bidya Ram Kachari.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
61 Maulvi Monnwar Ali Baro Laskar.	Head Clerk, Police Office.	Silchar.
62 Babu Dwijendra Kumar Bhattacharjee, B.A.	Stenographer and Confidetial Clerk, Police Office.	Silchar.
63 Maulavi Mohibur Roza Chaudhuri, B. A.	Regional Transport Authority Clerk.	Silchar.
64 Maulavi Tazamul Ali Laskar	Sub-clerk (officiating Accountant).	Silchar.
65 Babu Hrishi Kesh Gupta	Motor Vehicles Cashier Clerk.	Silchar.
66 Babu Harendra Chandra Das.	Temporary Sub-clerk (now 2nd confidential clerk).	Silchar.

Sibsagar District

Name	Post held	Station
1 Constble No.141 Lungrineksuba Ao. ...	Constable	Sibsagar.
2 Constable No.498 Matsasuba Ao.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3 Constable No.618 Monrow Lohta.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4 Constable No.479 Anokmichi Ao.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5 Constable No.73 Yompothang Lohta.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6 Constable No.133 Sampangmiksa Ao.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7 Constable No.291 Longkok Ao.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8 Constable No.337 Mosoatse Ao.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
9 Constable No.374 Watkimongba Ao.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10 Constable No.375 Bengromayang Ao.	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Government Railway Police

Name	Post held	Station
1 Sub-Inspector Muhibur Rahman Hazarika.	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	Lumding.
2 Sub-Inspector Nalini Mohon Sarma.	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	Haflong.
3 Sub-Inspector Sachi Nandan Das.	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	Manipur Road.
4 Assistant Sub-Inspector Prafulla Chandra Chakravarty.	Assistant Sub-Inspector oi Police	Silchar.
5 Assistant Sub-Inspector Monomohon Deb.	Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police	Manipur Road.
6 Assistant Sub-Inspector Maulvi Sonwar Rahman Choudhury.	Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police	Lumding.
7 Head Clerk Maulvi Arjan Ali	Head Clerk, Superintendent of Railway Police's office, Assam, Haflong.	Haflong.
8 Maulvi Abdul Gaffur ...	Stenographer to Superintendent of Railway Police.	Haflong.

Miscellaneous

15. (*a*) *Co-operation Meetings*.—There were no inter-provincial Co-operation meetings during the year under report, but half-yearly crime conferences, several inter-district Co-operation meetings and others within districts were held at certain District Headquarters and at Circle Headquarters to devise ways and means for controlling crime. These meetings had good results.

Several meetings of the Assam Security Board attended by British and American army and Police officers were also held.

Village Defence Parties.—The Special Village Defence Parties engaged in guarding the Province's line of communication in support of the Army and Railforce continued their work during the year, until they were wound up on 31st October 1945, after nearly three years of service.

During this period well over 1,000 Village Defence Parties were formed throughout Assam, guarding something like 1,000 miles of railway and several hundred miles of strategic road. Other commitments undertaken by them were perimeter-guards for airfields, vigilance town-patrols, guarding of military pumps and installations, surveillance of petrol pipelines, and reporting parties in the Mikir Hills at the time of the Japanese threat to the Railway.

The Village Defence Parties were entirely unpaid except for a small monthly grant for out-of-pocket expenses. The total number of villagers actively engaged on Village Defence Party patrol duties was over 1,00,000.

The annual cost of the whole scheme throughout the Province was approximately Rs.4 lakhs; which covered the cost of the paid supervising staff, equipment and the monthly grant for out-of-pocket expenses

The post of Special Officer came to an end on 31st July 1944, but during the year under report Mr. Alban Ali, I.P., continued as Superintendent, Railway Police, to exercise a general supervision over the work of the Village Defence Parties in conjunction with Lieut.-Col. J. H. D. Gardner, Commandant, Railforce.

Two standing down Rallies for the Village Defence Parties were organised for the Assam Valley and Surma Valley respectively. The first was held at Gauhati on 17th November 1945, and was presided over by His Excellency Sir Andrew Clow, Governor of Assam: the second, held at Sylhet on 19th December 1945, was presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Saadulla, Prime Minister of Assam. Some 2,000 Village Defence Parties representatives from every district of the Province attended these rallies, at which a number of the leading civil and military officers of Assam were also present. A report on the working of the Village Defence Parties was read by Mr. Alban Ali, I.P., and the Presidents of the respective Rallies in their speeches acknowledged the public spirit of the villagers in protecting the vital arteries of the Province during the period of crisis in Assam, and expressed the hope that they would continue their co-operative activities after the war in constructive work in the villages.

Police rest houses and clubs.—These are as usual continuing to render good service to officers who come to Headquarters on duty.

Co-operative Credit Societies.—The Sylhet Police Co-operative Society is reported to have made satisfactory progress towards realisation of oustanding debts from its members. All possible attempts are being made to realise the balance.

Assam Fire Service

15. (*b*) During the year under report the Assam Fire Brigades continued to progress until June when, under the orders of Government, certain reductions were effected. In July again, further reductions were effected. From the 31st July the Assam Fire Service ceased to operate. This decision is regretted as I feel that every major town should have some appliances and staff ready at hand with which to fight fires.

Owing to the end of War the Golaghat scheme was dropped. Units were also withdrawn from Dimapur, Lumding, Hailakandi and Patherkandi. The towns at which Brigades operated subsequently until the 31st July were as follows :—

Gauhati, Dhubri, Tezpur, Nowgong, Jorhat, Shillong, Dibrugarh, Digboi, Tinsukia, Silchar and Sylhet.

The strength of the Assam Fire Service, previous to the first reduction mentioned above was as follows :—

- 1 Director of Fire Services.
- 7 Fire Officers (all British N.F.S. Officer).
- 18 Station Officers.
- 18 Assistant Station Officers.
- 76 Leading Firemen.
- 61 Drivers.
- 348 Firemen.

Fire Officer J. R. Lake was transferred from Lakhimpur district to Bangalore.

Fire Officer G. G. Butcher, was transferred from Jorhat to the Madras Presidency and Fire Officer G. Soltz was relieved to take up civil work.

The remaining 4 Fire Officers and the Director of Fire Services were served with notices terminating their services with effect form the 1st October but they actually left for the United Kingdom only in April 1946 as passages could not be arranged earlier.

Apart from a very small Brigade in Shillong, a staff of 1 Station Officer, 1 Leading Fireman, 1 driver and 3 firemen has been retained in each Headquarters town for a further period in connection with the packing up and despatch of equipment, the preparation of pumps for storage and despatch and general supervision of vehicles. These staffs are, however, too small to attend fires and consequently all fire protection in these town ceased.

During the period under review the Assam Fire Services attended 168 fires.

The estimated loss by fire was Rs.4,16,431-0-0 whilst the estimated value of property at risk was Rs.22,85,000-0-0.

A scheme has been put up to Government for the retention by the Police of certain fire fighting equipment at District Headquarters to supplement their primitive fire fighting appliances of buckets only. No orders had been received on this by the end of the year.

Furthermore no orders had been received with regard to the disposal of the vast quantity of surplus equipment including trucks and trailer pumps all of which must deteriorate rapidly during the next monsoon.

15. (*c*) *Railforce.*—An increase of 860 all ranks was sanctioned early in the year for airfield protection duties.

Over 600 were actually enrolled. A new sector was formed, with Headquarters at Elephant Falls, and the men were trained, and sent on airfield protection duties at Ledo, Shamshernagar, Misamari and Sonabhil.

The force also relieved regular troops at Chandranathpur oil pumping station.

No additonal officers were posted, and the entire expansion was carried out with existing resources.

Several complementary letters were received from United States authorities for the work performed, both on airfields and oil pipe line duties.

Recruiting was stopped in August on receipt of orders from Headquarters 202 L. of C. Area, and the force was at the end of the year in the process of being reduced to the original sanctioned strength of 1915 all ranks.

SECTION III

Rural Police

16. *Strength and cost.*—Provincial Statement H in the appendix shows the total strength and cost of the Chaukidars maintained in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet and Goalpara, the only districts in the Province in which the Chaukidari Act VI of 1870 is in force.

The number of Chaukidars increased by 14 in Sylhet and by 5 in Goalpara making a total of 6,522 in 1945 as against 6,503 in 1944.

In Sylhet 1,027 Chaukidars were in arrears of pay during the year as against 593 in 1944. Of these 428 Chaukidars were not paid for one quarter, 470 for 2 quarters, 51 for 3 quarters and 78 for 4 quarters.

In Cachar 141 Chaukidars were in arrears of pay.

In Goalpara also certain Daffadars and Chaukidars were in arrears of pay.

These increases in arrears of pay are to be deplored and practically nullify any attempts to get better work from Chaukidars. The usual methods had to be resorted to in order to realise the arrears from the defaulting Sarpanchas, but the whole system is entirely unsatisfactory and needs radical alteration to which end suggestions have often been made.

Rewards, punishments and the state of the Chaukidari Rewards Fund.—A sum of Rs.1,040-12-0 was paid to 169 Chaukidars during the year under report as rewards, as against Rs.1,726-14-0 to 575 Chaukidars in 1944. It is a pity that not a single Chaukidar out of 574 in the district of Cachar was rewarded during the year. The number of Chaukidars punished judicially and departmentally was 16 and 2334 respectively against 11 and 2534 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of Chaukidars rewarded fell from 8·84 to 2·59 and the percentage of Chaukidars punished fell from 39·1 to 36·03 during the year under report.

The closing balance of the Chaukidari Reward Fund rose from Rs.12,909-2-3 to Rs.15,903-13-3 in Sylhet and from Rs.711-6-0 to Rs.730-10-0 in Cachar, but fell from Rs.1,679-6-7 to Rs.1,667-0-7 in Goalpara during the year.

SECTION IV

Finance

17. Cost of the Department :—

The cost of the Department for the last three years is shown below :—

1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
47,77	61,18	76,22

The figures for 1945-46 are preliminary and are therefore subject to alteration and variation. The cost of the Department during the year under report showed an increase of Trs.15,04 on account of Police (other than Assam Rifles, Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Fire Service) as compared with the expenditure for the year 1944-45.

The principal variations are explained below :—

A. Superintendence.—The increase was mainly due to the creation of a post of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Administration and grant of war allowance and dearness allowance at an enhanced rate.

District Police.—The increase was mainly due to the grant of war and dearness allowances at an enhanced rate and increase of cost of other contingent articles.

River Police.—The decrease was due to the less expenditure for the repairs of launches.

Police Training School.—The increase was due to the grant of dearness allowance at an enhanced rate.

Railway Police.—The increase was due to the grant of war and dearness allowances at an enhanced rate.

Criminal Investigation Department.—The increase was mainly due to the creation of the post of a Special Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Frontier Intelligence Branch Staff, increase of travelling allowance of Establishment and grant of war and dearness allowance at an enhanced rate.

18. *Buildings.*—The decrease under Works—Original works was due to the non-receipt of building materials.

The increase under—Repairs was due to the reconditioning of the old dilapidated buildings of the Department.

XII—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.—

The increase was mainly due to the creation of two extra posts of Motor Vehicles Inspectors and grant of dearness allowance at an enhanced rate.

64-B—Civil Defence.—The decrease was due to the demobilization of the force on account of the cessation of War.

Cost of Police Department for the year 1945-46

	Rs.		
Superintendence	1,77,433		
District Police including temporary additional Police—			
	Rs.		
Excluded and Non-Excluded Areas ...	63,02,693		
River Police	53,293		
Police Training School	13,955		
Railway Police	1,63,110		
Criminal Investigation Department ...	5,56,620		
Village Police	1,85,826		
Works—			
Construction	68,080 *plus*	P. W. D.	10,650
Repairs	1,01,614 *plus*		57,001
Total	76,22,624 *plus*		67,651
	Rs.		
XII—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.	73,155		
64-B—Civil Defence	4,62,840		

Cost of Police Department for the year 1944-45

	Rs.		
Superintendence	1,54,262		
District Police including temporary additional Police—			
Excluded and Non-Excludrd Areas ...	50,58,369		
River Police	68,895		
Police Training School	13,296		
Railway Police	1,45,508		
Criminal Investigation Department ...	4,20,413		
Works—			
(a) Construction	1,81,822 *plus*	P. W. D.	1,35,713
(b) Repairs	75,673 *plus*		87,487
Total	61,18,238 *plus*		2,23,200
XII—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.	Rs. 56,898		
64-B—Civil Defence	7,24,075		

SECTION V

19. Prevention and detection of crime :—
The comparative table below shows the total cognizable crime reported to the Police and instituted before Magistrate and the total number of cases declared true during the year under report.

Classes	Pending from previous year	Magistrate's case Reported 1944	Magistrate's case Reported 1945	Magistrate's case True 1944	Magistrate's case True 1945	Pending from previous year	Police's case Reported 1944	Police's case Reported 1945	Police's case True 1944	Police's case True 1945	Pending from previous year	Total Reported 1944	Total Reported 1945	Total True 1944	Total True 1945	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class I ..	85	433	462	404	344	369	846	1,089	449	647	454	1,279	1,551	853	991	
Class II ..	148	1,006	1,198	667	597	604	2,124	2,199	1,109	1,122	752	3,130	3,397	1,776	1,719	
Class III ..	37	233	407	191	288	745	5,634	6,233	5,089	5,614	782	5,867	6,640	5,280	5,902	
Class IV ..	131	629	434	269	297	60	261	252	121	114	191	890	686	390	411	
Class V ..	1,873	8,142	8,115	5,431	5,176	1,310	6,505	6,682	5,322	5,344	3,183	14,647	14,797	10,753	10,520	
Total ..	2,274	10,443	10,616	6,962	6,702	3,088	15,370	16,455	12,090	12,841	5,362	25,813	27,071	19,052	19,543	
Class VI ..	743	3,135	2,699	2,945	2,521	668	3,641	2,847	3,189	2,556	1,411	6,776	5,546	6,134	5,077	
Grand total	3,017	13,578	13,315	9,907	9,223	3,756	19,011	19,302	15,279	15,397	6,773	32,589	32,617	25,186	24,620	

The above table shows that the total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police and instituted before Magistrates was 32,617 against 32,589, an increase of 28 cases only.

There was an increase of Police cases mainly under classes I (offences against the state, public tranquility, safety and justice), III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) and V (Minor offences against property) whereas there was decrease in Magistrates cases under all classes except classes I, II and III. Sylhet, Kamrup and Lakhimpur mainly contributed to the increase in Police cases.

Total true cases reported to the Police and instituted before Magistrates (under Classes I to VI) decreased from 25,186 to 24,620, *i.e.*, a decrease of 566 cases.

There was an increase of 1085 in cases reported to the Police under classes I-V. Under class VI there was a decrease of 794 cases. The abnormal condition, in the Province account for the increase. It is hoped that a return to normal conditions will show a decrease in crime

20. (*a*) Investigation by the Police of cognizable cases instituted by or before Magistrates.

The total number of cognizable cases instituted before Magistrates, including those pending from the previous year was 16,332 against 15,911 in 1944. Of these 418 or 2·55 per cent. cases were sent to the Police for investigation against 420 or 2·63 per cent. in 1944.

Of the cases referred to the Police for investigation 42·1 per cent. cases were sent up for trial, of which 27·27 per cent. ended in conviction, as compared with 35 per cent. sent up and 26 per cent. convicted in 1944.

The percentage of cases sent up and cases ended in conviction shows improvement.

20.(*b*) Investigation or abstention from enquiry into cases reported at Police Stations or taken up by the Police with result of investigation and also bad livelihood cases :—

Comparative Table showing total number of cases reported to Police and number investigated, sent up, pending :—

Province	Total number of Police cases		Number of cases investigated by the Police		Cases sent up		Cases not sent up or refused		Percentage of Police investigation to total number of Police cases		Percentage of cases sent up to total number of cases investigated		Percentage of cases not sent up to total numbers of police cases		Total number of cases pending Police investigation at the close of the year	
Assam ..	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Class I-V ..	18,504	19,546	15,227	15,860	4,589	4,700	10,438	11,118	82·28	81·1	30·13	29·6	56·40	56·8	..	..
Class VI ..	4,369	3,515	3,693	2,953	2,954	2,227	506	557	84·51	84·01	79·98	75·4	11·58	15·8	..	..
Total ..	22,873	23,061	18,920	18,813	7,543	6,927	10,944	11,675	82·72	81·58	39·86	36·8	47·84	50·6	1,581	1,458

The above table shows that the percentage of the total number of cases investigated fell from 82·72 to 81·58 and the percentage of cases sent up to total number of cases investigated also deteriorated slightly; hence the percentage of cases not sent up rose from 47·84 to 50·6.

The number of cases which remained pending for Police investigation satisfactorily decreased by 123.

The percentage of Police cases ending in conviction however fell from 74 per cent. to 72 per cent.

Statement L of the appendix shows that the Police abstained from investigation in 93 cases of burglary or 1·6 against 58 or 1·1 per cent. in 1944 and 166 cases of ordinary theft or 3·4 per cent. against 125 cases or 2·64 per cent. in 1944.

The discretion conveyed by section 157, Cr. P. C. was properly exercised.

The number of cases in which investigation was refused by the Police in the first place but which were subsequently investigated under orders of Magistrates was 6 against 5 in 1944. All the cases were returned in Final Report after investigation and accepted by Magistrates.

The tables below show the number of proceeding under section 109, Cr. P. C. and 110 Cr.P.C. instituted during the year including those pending from the previous year with the results.

109, Criminal Procedure Code

Assam	Number of proceedings instituted including those pending from previous year.	Cases: Convicted	Cases: Acquitted	Cases: Pending	Cases: Otherwise disposed of	Number of persons prosecuted including those pending from previous year	Persons: Convicted	Persons: Acquitted	Persons: Pending	Persons: Otherwise disposed of	Locally tried	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1945 ..	177	97	40	39	1	220	103	59	57	1	10	..
1944 ..	135	78	16	32	9	164	85	22	46	11	..	..

110, Criminal Procedure Code

Assam	Number of proceedings instituted including those pending from previous year	Cases: Convicted	Cases: Acquitted	Cases: Pending	Cases: Otherwise disposed of	Number of persons prosecuted including those pending from previous year	Persons: Convicted	Persons: Acquitted	Persons: Pending	Persons: Otherwise disposed of	Evading arrest	Locally tried	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1945	71	42	2	26	1	205	97	25	73	1	9	15	
1944	45	29	3	12	1	147	94	16	30	*4	3	18	*3 persons died. 1 person absconded.

The above tables show that the preventive action taken during the year under report was very satisfactory in comparison with the previous year.

21. *(a) & (b)—Conviction of cognizable cases (Magistrate and Police) and the number of persons convicted* **1945.**

	Cases: Reported		Cases: Tried		Cases: Convicted		Percentage of conviction to decide		Percentage of decided to tot		Persons: Tried		Persons: Convicted		Persons: Percentage		Remarks
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Magistrates cases	15,911	16,332	8,807	8,223	2,736	2,578	31·06	31·35	55·35	50·34	17,480	17,774	3,712	3,570	21·23	20·08	
Police cases ..	22,873	23,061	7,110	6,434	5,294	4,652	74·45	72·30	31·08	27·89	13,438	13,344	7,713	7,241	57·39	54·26	
Total ..	38,784	39,393	15,917	14,657	8,030	7,230	50·44	49,32	41·04	37·20	30,918	31,118	11,425	10,811	36·95	34·74	

In the above comparative table a slight but steady deterioration is noticeable. The table shows the total number of cognizable cases under classes I-VI reported to the Police and directly instituted before Magistrates, including those pending from the previous year, and the result of trial.

The total number of cases reported increased by 609 and the number of cases decided and convicted decreased by 1,260 and 800 respectively.

The total number of persons tried increased by 200 and persons convicted decreased by 614.

The percentage of Police cases convicted to the cases tried fell from 74 per cent. to 72 perc ent. A deterioration in the percentage of Police cases tried out is noticeable, which is due to war conditions and shortage of Magistrates.

The following comparative table shows the percentage of convictions of Police cases to those tried and under classes I to VI in plain Districts.

Districts	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1. Sylhet	74·5	75·7	73·6	70·23	64·8
2. Cachar	78·69	78·3	76·8	78·06	81·8
3. Goalpara	81·72	72·4	77·9	73·23	75·62
4. Kamrup	70·9	66·6	66·9	62·7	58·28
5. Nowgong	64·6	67·4	66·2	69·4	73·8
6. Sibsagar	80·44	87·4	78·9	73·7	70·9
7. Lakhimpur	80·7	84·39	85·78	78·42	74·88
8. Darrang	78·89	83·34	79·56	77·50	73·11

29(c)—Sessions cases

Cases

	No. of cases pending from the previous year		No. of cases committed during the year		Total No. of cases for disposal		No. of cases tried during the year		No. of cases convicted during the year		No. of cases ended in acquittal		No. of cases otherwise disposed of		Percentage of cases tried to total No. of cases for disposal		Percentage of cases convicted to total No. of cases tried		No. of cases pending at the close of the year	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Assam	52	56	383	368	435	424	379	319	238	201	130	109	11	9	86·66	75·23	63·13	63·00	56	105

Persons

	No. of persons pending from the previous year		No. of persons committed during the year		Total No. of persons for disposal		No. of persons tried during the year		No. of persons convicted during the year		No. of persons acquitted during the year		No. of persons in which cases otherwise disposed of		Percentage of No. of persons convicted to No. of persons tried		Percentage of persons acquitted to the persons tried		No. of persons pending at the close of the year
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Assam	247	177	1,126	1,215	1,373	1,392	1,196	1,124	524	416	636	687	36	22	43·59	37·01	52·91	61·12	268

The number of cases for disposal by Court of Sessions including those pending from previous year was 424 against 435 in 1944. The percentage of cases tried fell from 86·66 to 75·23 but that of conviction remain steady.

The percentage of persons convicted fell from 43 per cent. to 37 per cent. and that of acquittal rose from 52·91 to 61·12.

One hundred five cases with 268 persons remained pending at the close of the year against 56 with 217 persons in 1944.

22. Remands—The Provincial Statement J in the Appendix deals with Remands in Police cases, District by District

A consolidated comparative table is given below

Province	Number of charge sheets pending from previous year		Number of charge sheets sent up during the year		Total Number of charge sheets for disposal during the year (Columns 2 and 3)		Total No. of charge sheet disposed of at the 1st two hearings		Total No. of charge sheet disposed of on 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Remand		Total No. of charge sheet remanded more than six times		Total No. of charge sheets remaned pending before Magistrate at the close of the year		Percentage of cases decided on 1st two hearings to the total No. of cases decided	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Assam	2,129	2,175	7,384	7,172	9,513	9,347	2,904	2,251	3,185	3,199	1,245	1,417	2,175	2,480	39·62	32·74
							39%	32%	43·4	46·5	16·9	20·6	29·6	36·1		

The above table shows a decrease in the total number of charge sheets for disposal by Magistrates. The percentage of charge sheet decided on the 1st two hearings to the total number of charge sheets decided fell from 39% to 32% where as the percentage of charge sheet decided on 3rd to 6th hearing to total number of charge sheets decided rose from 43% to 46% and the percentage of charge sheet remanded more than 6 times to total number of charge sheets decided also rose from 16% to 20%.

The percentage of unfinished cases represents for 1945 36% against 29% in 1944.

Abnormal conditions and shortage of Magistrates during war account for the delay in disposal of cases.

23. Prosecution for false cases and the employment of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code :—

The following table shows the number of Police cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false and result of prosecution of persons responsible for instituting them.

District	No. of cases decided by Magistrate to be maliciously false		No. of false cases in which prosecution were under-taken		No. of false cases in which convictions were obtained		No. of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P.C.		Remarks
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	
Sylhet ..	161	148	12	41	2	3	4	3	
Cachar ..	59	50	4	7	..	1	..	..	
Lushai Hills	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naga Hills	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	15	14	6	7	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	241	214	22	55	2	4	4	3	

District	No. of cases decided by Magistrate to be maliciously false		No. of false cases in which prosecution were under-taken		No. of false cases in which convictions were obtained		No. of false cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Cr. P. C.		Remarks
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	
Goalpara	51	61	2	5	..	..	..	..	
Kamrup	101	113	11	5	2	1	..	..	
Darrang	40	24	10	7	4	3	..	..	
Nowgong	87	68	9	10	1	1	1	..	
Sibsagar	80	79	13	16	2	..	..	..	
Lakhimpur	53	62	3	2	1	1	..	..	
Garo Hills	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Total ..	415	408	49	45	10	7	1	..	
Grand Total..	656	622	71	100	12	11	5	3	
				16·07		11·00			

There was a decrease in the Provincial figure of false cases by 34. The Provincial percentage of prosecution to total of false cases was 16·07 against 10·82 in 1944 and the percentage of false cases ending in conviction to total number of false cases prosecuted was 11·00 against 16·90 in 1944. Compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code only in 3 cases against 5 in the previous year. Every endeavour is made to prosecute the complainant in false cases but the results are very poor as the law gives wide latitude to the person prosecuted.

24. Serious crime and Police work—The comparative table shows the number of true cases under different heads in 1945.

District	Riot		Coining		Murder		Culpable Homicide		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary		Theft ordinary		Theft Cattle		Total	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Sylhet ..	170	191	1	..	31	37	26	26	22	24	9	16	1,288	1,616	845	874	43	33	2,435	2,817
Cachar ..	17	25	..	..	8	3	4	5	5	6	3	3	347	366	266	282	15	18	665	708
Lushai Hills..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	19	11	44	10	..	..	67	24
Naga Hills ..	..	2	..	..	3	6	..	1	1	..	..	1	5	7	37	73	..	..	46	90
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	1	..	..	..	16	5	5	11	4	..	6	4	67	90	256	237	..	2	355	349
Total ..	188	219	1	..	58	51	36	44	35	30	18	25	1,726	2,090	1,448	1,476	58	53	3,568	3,988
Goalpara ..	33	23	..	..	10	8	23	14	44	25	9	8	358	337	301	276	26	14	804	705
Kamrup ..	21	37	..	..	11	10	9	8	33	27	24	20	962	1,048	652	627	27	23	1,739	1,800
Darrang ..	9	8	..	..	11	4	13	7	6	7	3	5	272	336	285	311	21	12	620	690
Nowgong ..	19	29	..	..	12	10	8	6	18	9	1	3	286	338	199	265	21	32	564	692
Sibsagar ..	12	16	..	..	17	20	22	11	5	3	12	16	606	604	410	436	51	38	1,165	1,144
Lakhimpur ..	24	30	..	..	28	27	28	25	9	2	8	7	298	316	650	630	23	9	1,068	1,046
Garo Hills ..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	52	60	40	27	3	10	100	100
Total ..	122	143	..	..	89	81	103	72	116	73	57	59	2,834	3,039	2,567	2,572	172	138	6,060	6,178
Grand Total..	310	362	1	..	147	132	139	116	151	103	75	84	4,560	5,129	4,015	4,048	230	191	9,628	10,165

Total true cognizable crimes reported to the Police and instituted before Magistrates (under classes I—V) increased from 19,052 cases to 19,543, *i.e.*, an increase of 491.

Total true serious crime increased from 9,623 cases to 10,165, an increase of 537.

The comparative table given above showed a noticeable increase under head Burglary of 569 cases.

There was a decrease under the heads Murder, culpable Homicide, Dacoity and Cattle theft.

There was an appreciable decrease under the head Dacoity (48), the cases being mainly in Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong districts.

The Provincial percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to those tried was 72 per cent. against 74 per cent. in 1944.

The total number of cases declared false by Magistrates was 622 against 656 in 1944. The percentage of convictions obtained in false cases fell from 16 per cent. to 11 per cent. The surveillance over the members of criminal tribes was satisfactory.

The variation under different heads are given below :—

Riot.—The total number of true cases under this head showed an increase of 52 chiefly from Sylhet, Cachar, Kamrup, Nowgong and Lakhimpur districts.

There were 12 cases of *riot* attended with loss of lives against 56 in 1944 of which 7 cases were due to land dispute, 4 quarrels over impounding cattle, 1 due to firing by an employee of the Supply Department.

Fire arms were used in one case only against one in 1944. (An employee of the Supply Department fired at smugglers of Jute at Bejura under Madhabpur Police Station, District Sylhet).

A table showing the result of rioting cases tried during the year 1945

Riot

	Cases				Persons		
	True cases	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted
Assam 1945	362	312	164	148	2,985	1,284	1,701
1944	310	249	145	104	2,306	1,018	1,288

Proceedings under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, 1945

	Cases						Persons tried		
—	Pending from previous year	Reported	Total	Acquitted	Convicted	Pending	Acquitted	Convicted	Persons appeared
Assam 1945	130	893	1,023	254	18	156	778	57	2,037
1944	84	961	1,045	290	18	130	695	35	1,546

Proceedings under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, 1945

	Cases						Persons tried			
—	Pending from previous year	Reported	Total	Acquitted	Convicted	Pending	Acquitted	Convicted	Total Persons appeared	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam										
1945	199	848	1,047	289	104	192	1,000	673	3,229	..
1944	232	643	875	197	83	194	520	593	2,442	..

The above tables show that in 18 proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code 57 persons were bound down against 18 proceedings with 35 persons in 1944.

In 104 proceedings under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code in favour of 673 persons were decided against 83 proceedings with 593 in 1944.

The result of proceedings under sections 107 and 145, Criminal Procedure Code shows a satisfactory improvement.

The number of persons bound down under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code was 150 against 101 in 1944.

No prosecution was instituted against any land owner under section 154 or 155, Criminal Procedure Code during the year.

Special Police.—In the district of Sylhet 49 persons were appointed as special Police under section 17, Police Act and in Cachar district 8 persons were appointed as special Police under section 59-B, Defence of India Rules and in Lakhimpur district a number of people were made special Police under section 59-B Defence of India Rules to work in village defence parties during the year under report.

Coining.—Nil.

Murder

	Cases				Persons		
	True cases	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted
Assam							
1945	132	79	35	44	243	56	187
1944	147	79	37	42	237	81	156

Total number of true cases of murder decreased by 15. Of these there were 6 cases of murder for gain against 12 in 1944. Fire arms were used in 3 cases (Military personnel were concerned in 2 cases and in the third one constable and an outsider were concerned) against 13 in the previous year.

Murder cases ending in conviction with persons show a slight decrease in comparison with the previous year.

A brief note regarding important cases.—(1) A triple murder was reported from the district of Lakhimpur in which three Bengali women were stabbed to death in their house and property worth Rs. 1,602 stolen on the night of 12th August 1945. The case ended in a Final Report as true section 396, Indian Penal Code. No clue.

(2) A double murder for gain with theft of property worth Rs. 5,080 took place on the 15th August 1945 at about 10 A.M. in the district of Sibsagar. The deceased's house was in a dense forest. A Final Report as true sections 302/397, Indian Penal Code was submitted.

(3) In one case of the Naga Hills a business man was murdered by three men and property worth about Rs.2,300 stolen. Subsequently property worth Rs. 700 was recovered from the possession of an accused. A charge sheet was submitted against all the three persons and two of them were convicted, one being sentenced to death and the others to one year rigorous imprisonment.

(4) An unparalleled case of a planned murder was reported from Sylhet in which it was revealed that there was domestic trouble between the deceased (a High School teacher) and his brothers. The deceased started a shop while he was in Karimganj High School and one of his brothers was left to run the shop. After some time the deceased was transferred to Hailakandi High English School from where he went on leave. During the absence of the deceased his brother misappropriated some money. The deceased while on leave went to Karimganj on 30th January 1945 with his wife and 4 children and was staying with his brother in the shop. He disposed of the articles of the shop and had it closed down and was due to return home on 2nd February 1945 by boat.

On the 3rd February 1945 and on subsequent dates the dead bodies of the School teacher and his wife and 4 children were found in the Kushiara River. Murder by poisoning was suspected but no poison was detected in the Viscera.

The result of *Post-Mortem* examination gave no other clue and a Final Report was submitted as "True section 302, Indian Penal Code, no clue.

(5) In Sylhet District the Officer-in-charge, Baniachong with one Assistant Sub-Inspector and 6 constables while making an arrest were assaulted by the inmate of the house with a Dao and the Officer-in-charge succumbed to the injuries he received. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Sylhet.

Infanticide.—There was one true case during the year against nil in 1944. The case ended in conviction.

Culpable Homicide

	Cases				Persons		
	True Cases	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted
Assam							
1945	116	107	78	29	243	131	112
1944	139	124	96	28	297	159	138

True cases of culpable Homicide decreased by 23, Goalpara, Sibsagar recorded appreciable decrease.

Dacoity

	Cases			Persons		
True Cases	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted
Assam						
1945 103	48	11	37	255	32	223
1944 151	83	42	41	481	134	347

An appreciable decrease is noticeable under this head by 48 cases—Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong and Lakhimpur showed decreases of 19, 6, 9 and 7 cases respectively.

The dacoits carried fire arms in 7 cases in which Military personnel were concerned (Goalpara 4, Kamrup 1, Sylhet 1 and Sibsagar 1).

There were 4 cases of dacoity with murder (Kamrup 2, Nowgong 1 and Cachar 1).

River dacoity.—There were 3 cases of River dacoity (Kamrup 2, Sylhet 1). Fifty-five cases remained undetected against 68 in 1944.

Robbery

	Cases				Persons		
	True Cases	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted
Assam 1945	84	49	25	24	122	52	70
1944	75	34	16	18	87	34	53

True cases of robbery increased by 9. Of the 84 cases there were 34 cases of highway robbery against 47 in 1944 of which in 8 cases Military personnel were involved.

Swindling.—True cases of cheating were 93 against 112 in 1944 a decrease of 19 cases.

Forty-two cases with 48 persons were convicted against 55 cases with 68 persons in the previous year.

No case of cheating by professional swindlers were reported during the year.

Burglary

	Cases				Persons		
	True Cases	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted
Assam 1945	5129	578	383	195	986	527	459
1944	4560	586	391	195	956	481	475

There was an increase of 569 cases under this head. Sylhet and Kamrup contributed mainly to the increase.

Four thousand four hundred and fifty-eight cases remained undetected against 3,919 in 1944.

In 93 cases investigation was refused against 55 in 1944.

The following table shows the percentage of cases under this head which ended in conviction to the total number of true cases district by district in the plains :—

Districts	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Sylhet	7·08	6·33	7·01	6·75	4·33
Cachar	12·80	12·93	5·79	9·51	7·9
Goalpara	8·87	10·00	17·36	10·33	13·05
Kamrup	4·7	5·25	4·37	3·74	4·67
Darrang	9 06	13·97	11·86	13·60	8·33
Nowgong	10·57	13·47	7·63	8·39	8·57
Sibsagar	14·11	14·81	9·73	10·23	7·61
Lakhimpur	20·22	14·67	33·6	18·45	18·67

Theft

	Cases				Persons		
	True Cases	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted
Assam 1945	4,048	1,263	924	339	1,985	1,179	806
1944	4,015	1,326	999	327	2,135	1,322	813

True cases increased by 33 only which needs no comment.

Two thousand six hundred and nineteen cases against 2,564 in 1944 remained undetected and in 166 cases against 125 in 1944 investigation was refused by the Police.

Cattle theft

	Cases				Persons		
	True cases	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted
Assam 1945	191	141	104	37	277	138	139
1944	230	155	114	41	298	147	151

There was a decrease of 39 cases during the year. These figures are not however thought to be any index of the extent of this form of crime.

Note forgery.—During the year under report 203 cases of note forgeries were reported against 66 in 1944 ; 154 were of Japanese origin. These notes were found to be process made forgeries with an excellent finish. They came in during the Japanese invasion.

Theft of arms.—There were 28 cases under this head against 25 in 1944. Of these 6 cases with 20 persons were sent up against 7 cases with 11 persons in 1944.

Four cases with 4 persons ended in conviction against 4 cases with 6 persons in 1944.

Working of Arms Act.—True cases under section 19(*f*) Arms Act were 33 involving 45 persons against 28 with 37 persons in 1944.

Of these 29 cases with 31 persons ended in conviction against 20 cases with 23 persons in 1944.

Industrial strike.—One case only was reported from Cachar district during the year against one in 1944. The coolies went on strike for a day only and resumed their work on the following day. The cause was trifling.

Offences by Tea Estate Labourers.—Statement K of the Appendix shows that in 482 cases Tea Estate Labourers were suspected during the year as compared with 421 in 1944.

Table showing the results of prosecution where Tea Estate Labourers were involved :—

	Cases				Persons				
	Sent up	Con-victed	Acqui-tted	Pen-ding	Sent-up	Con-victed	Acqui-tted	Pen-ding	Remaks
Assam 1945	295	179	*38	77	529	253	*102	173	*One case with one person compounded.
1944	264	183	36	45	382	248	66	†67	† one absconding.

Recovery of stolen property.—The percentage of cognizable cases in which property was recovered to those in which property was stolen fell from 26·67 to 23·35 during the year 1945.

The highest percentage was recorded by Darrang (30·71).

The percentage of the value of the property recovered to the value of the property stolen remained steady (13·25 against 13·42 in 1944).

The highest percentage of 28·7 was shown by Cachar district.

The percentage of non-cognizable cases in which property was recovered to those in which property was stolen rose from 7·14 to 12·41 and the percentage of the value of property recovered to the value of the property stolen also rose from 6·85 to 9·28 during the year under report.

Details shown in Appendix C.

25. *Working of Criminal Tribes Act*.—The total number of Registered Criminal Tribes members was 477 including 8 persons registered during the year 1945 (Nowgong 3, Sibsagar 2 and Lakhimpur 3). The registration of 21 persons was cancelled 2 transferred and 11 persons died (Sylhet 5, Nowgong 4 and Lakhimpur 2), leaving 443 registered members on record at the close of the year 1945.

One hundred and sixteen registered persons were sent up for trial during the year against 109 in 1944 of whom 19 persons were convicted under various sections of Indian Penal Code, 47 for breaches of rule under Criminal Tribes Act and none under preventive sections of Criminal Procedure Code against 18, 41 and 7 respectively and 12 persons were acquitted against 21, 38 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year as against 22 in 1944.

Thirty-four persons were suspected but could not be sent up for want of evidence.

At Sylhet the Criminal Tribes Act members were looked up by patrol guards and where there is no guard, they were looked up by the local police. They were frequently paid surprise night visits by the Rural Police.

Absences and other violations of rules were reported for proper action but the sentences passed by the Magistrates in Crimial Tribes Act cases were generally inadequate.

In Cachar and Goalpara district Criminal Tribes were looked up by the local police with the help of rural police and in Assam Valley Districts with the help of Goanburas.

The Police receive all possible assistance in case of need from Tea Garden Managers, who also report about the bad characters living within their Gardens.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Working of the Motor Vehicles Act :

26. *General Review*.—Difficulties in obtaining spare parts and new vehicles, owing to War conditions, hampered the satisfactory maintenance of the public service vehicles during the year under review, though the demands of new vehicles were partly met by the allotment of the Lease-Lend vehicles released by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Assam.

Slight improvement in the standard of driving was seen due to the fact that strict control was exercised over drivers who are graduallly becoming more conversant with the mandatory traffic signs and driving regulations.

The problem of road control was easier owing to the partial withdrawal of military vehicles from the province.

The sanctioned strength of the Motor Vehicles Inspectors was increased from 3 to and the 3 temporary posts were made permanent. Two new entrants were taken in to fill up those vacancies after being selected by the Public Service Commission, Assam. The Motor Vehicles Inspectors carried out their inspection work satisfactorily during the year under report but it may be necessary to increase still further this staff as soon as normal conditions return and more vehicles come on the roads.

Bus Associations.—The Associations of owners of public service vehicles maintained satisfactory services on the different routes. These Associations were undoubtedly of great benefit to the travelling public so far as they ensured the regular running of vehicles.

Transport Authorities.—The Provincial Transport Authority and the three Regional Transport Authorities continued to function satisfactorily. Messrs R. E. R. Parsons, I. P., G. S. Lightfoot, I P., and K. R. Chaudhury, I.P., successively held the post of the Superintendent of Police, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Secretary of the Provincial Transport Authority, Assam, and the Superintendents of Police, Kamrup, Lakhimpur and Cachar continued to act as the Secretaries of the three Regional Transport Authorities. The details of the working of these transport authorities will be available in a separate report to be published later.

Petrol and Tyre Rationing Schemes.—Petrol and Tyre Rationing continued to be operated successfully with the usual staff under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Mr. H. G. Bartley, I. P, and Mr. J. E. Reid, E.D., I.P. successively) who acted as the Provincial Petrol Rationing Authority and the Superintendents of Police as the Area Rationing Authorities.

The Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.—The police continued to be respon ble for the collection of all sums from different sources.

A comparative table is given below showing the amounts realised during th year under review and previous years.

Year	Taxation			Registration			To	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.
1945	5,70,985	5	0	58,411	7	0	6,29,396	12
1944	4,68,067	5	0	55,365	0	0	5,23,432	5
1943	3,17,317	12	0	37,771	13	0	3,55,089	9
1942	2,95,325	11	3	44,042	0	0	3,39,367	11
1941	3,50,959	14	9	89,571	9	0	4,40,531	[illegible]
1940	3,38,441	7	0	70,179	0	0	4,08,620	7

The marked increase in taxes and fees is due to the increase in the numb of motor vehicles many of which were Lease-lend vehicles allotted to Tea G dens and contractors operating on military projects in the Province.

Motor Tran port for Police.—The 26 Police Vehicles *plus* the 2 allotted the Margherita Protected Area were allotted to all the plains districts and Khasi and Jaintia Hills during the year under report. These vehicles once m were of immense value to the Police in carrying personnel in distributing ratio etc. Proposals were put up to Government to double this fleet and these w under consideration at the end of the year.

Motor Vehicles on Road and number of Driving Licenses.—The total number vehicles on the roads at the end of the year was 6,942 against 6,926 in 1944 (increase of 16 vehicles only) excluding military vehicles.

The increase which needs no particular comment was due to the release some Lease-Lend Vehicles by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Ass for the use of the Tea Gardens, contractors and others engaged on milit projects.

The total number of driving licenses in force was 9,519 against 8,342 in 19 (an increase of 1,177).

Of these 6,409 were professional and 3,110 private against 5,314 and 3,(respectively in 1944.

Accidents and convictions.—The total number of reported motor accidents 581 against 474 in 1944 and 236 in 1943.

Accidents attended with loss of life however fell from 211 in 1944 195 during the year under review.

The increase in the number of accident cases was partly due to heavy m tary traffic.

The classes of vehicles involved in accidents of all kinds were :—

Private cars	38
Taxis	8
Buses	31
Goods lorries	401
Other vechicles	103
Total ...	581 vehicles

No separate record has been kept of military or military type vehicles involved in accidents.

During the year under review there were 1,299 cases of infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules with 798 convictions against 1,206 cases with 706 convictions in 1944.

The increase was due to heavy military traffic and the time of the Police being occupied with other important duties in connection with the War.

Prosecutions.—Statistics of the prosecution of cases during the year in connection with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Department are given in the following Statements :—

Under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act	1944	1945
Persons awaiting trial at the close of previous year	300	669
Persons sent up during the year	1,329	1,375
Convicted	720	828
Acquitted	240	657
Pending at the close of the year	669	559

Under the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	1944	1945
Persons awaiting trial at the close of previous year	22	8
Persons sent up during the year	37	105
Convicted	30	30
Acquitted	21	15
Pending at the close of the year	8	68

Under the Indian Penal Code	1944	1945
Persons awaiting trial at the close of previous year	38	29
Persons sent up during the year	81	169
Convicted	46	57
Acquitted	44	74
Pending at the close of the year	29	67

The total number of persons posecuted under

(1) The Indian Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was 2,014 against 1,629 in 1944 (2) the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was 113 against 59 in 1944 and (3) the Indian Penal Code was 198 against 119 in 1944.

Total amount of fines realised in connection with Motor Vehicles Act cases was Rs. 13,302-8-0 against Rs. 10,132-0-0 in 1944. The increase is due to the increase of cases.

Compensation was awarded by courts in 2 cases only against 3 in previous year.

27. *Motor Spirit and Tyre Rationing.*—The Motor Spirit and the Tyre Rationing Schemes introduced in 1941 and 1942 respectively continued. The Deputy Inspector General of Police was the Provincial Rationing Authority and he was assisted by a small clerical staff. The Superintendents of Police in the districts of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goalpara, Sylhet, Cachar and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Deputy Commissioners of the Garo Hills and Naga Hills, the Political Officers of the Sadiya and Balipara Frontier Tracts were the Area Rationing Authorities. The Superintendents of Police were assisted by a small executive staff of Inspectors of Police and a clerical staff.

Although the provincial quota of Motor Spirit was exceeded, the special circumstances of the Province were recognised by the Government of India.

The consumption of Tyres and Tubes was within the quota. Owing to general improvement in the Tyre Supply position, the control over the acquisition or sale of tyres and tubes in certain respects was relaxed in September 1945. The control over the sale or acquisition of giant tyres and tubes was withdrawn with effect from the 26th December 1945, and the quota of car tyres and tubes was progressively increased.

SECTION VI

Political Crime

28. There was a lull in the political situation during the whole year. Normal political activities, *i. e.*, electioneering campaigns by the different parties naturally continued. Indian National Army agitation did not go below the surface; it was practically confined to the students classes. All security prisoners were released. In the present political situation, however, it is clear that more than ever, vigilance by the Intelligence Branch is essential if the Province is to continue to be free from subversive activities.

SECITON VII

Working of the Intelligence Branch

29. *Intelligence Branch.*—Mr. H. G. Bartley, I. P., and Mr. J. E. Reid O. B. E., E. D., I. P., held the charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department during the year 1945.

The Intelligence Branch staff was engaged in its usual functions of watching the political situation, enemy agents and internal security situation. As long as the War lasted and pressure on this Department remained as high as before and the situation did not ease to any appreciable degree with the finish of hostilities.

Criminal Investigntion Department.—The officers of this Department amongst other miscellaneous enquiries investigated 4 murder cases, 1 robbery, 2 cheating, 16 theft of arms, 6 Arms Act cases, 6 defalcation, 32 other thefts and burglary etc., 11 Note forgery, 66 Defence of India Rules cases, 19 Ordinance cases and 48 other miscellaneous cases. Of these 4 Arms Act cases, 12 other thefts and burglary, 45 Defence of India Rules cases, 6 Ordinance cases, 24 other cases ended in conviction.

In addition some enquiries were made regarding corruption cases specially against Government servants and all the officers were fully occupied in the duties noted above.

30. *Finger Print Bureau and re-convictions.*—There was no change in the strength of the staff.

During the year 1945 new record slips of 2,824 convicted persons were recorded in the Bureau and 1,192 old record slips, in addition to the slips of 18[illegible] decreased and acquitted persons were climinated. Thus by the end of the year, there were on record 77,142 slips against 75,695 in the previous year.

The total number of search slips received was 4,447 against 4,048 in the previous year. Of these 4,166 were received from the districts of Assam, and the remaining 281 slips (against 334 in 1944) from other Indian provinces and States. Out of the above 4,447 slips previous convictions of 342 persons were traced against 301 in the previous year. The percentage of traced cases in 1945 was therefore 7·69 against 7·14 in 1944.

The increase in the number of search slips during the year under report was due mainly to the increase in issue by the Assam Oil Company, and partly due to out of work persons taking to crime. Six hundred twenty-three search slips were received from the Assam Oil Company for verification of the antecedents of employees. Of these none were traced.

Of the 342 traced cases, 302 were traced for the Province of Assam against 272 in 1944, and the remaining 40 for other Provinces or States of India, against 29 in the previous year.

Search slips of 27 unidentified dead bodies were received during the year under report. None of them were identified. The Bureau also traced 5 absconders and 45 bad characters. The Bureau experts gave evidence in 18 cases both civil and criminal, and in 31 cases (including civil suits) written experts opinion were furnished.

In civil cases a sum of Rs. 210-0-0 was received as fees and Rs. 32-2 0 as travelling allowance, pay and other expenses of the experts which was credited to Government.

Experts from the Bureau inspected the Court offices of Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nowgong, Dhubri, Gauhati, Sylhet and Shillong twice each during the year. The Court offices of Tura, Tezpur, Sadiya, Kohima, Aijal and Silchar and the Subdivisional Court office of Habiganj were inspected once each during the year.

Twelve Sub-Inspectors were given proficiency training in the Finger Print Bureau and all passed the test examination.

Two Sub-Inpectors who were under training as Experts from 1944 completed their course during the year. Another Sub-Inspector who was under training as an expert before the close of the year had not yet completed his course at the close of the year.

Statement of search slips sent to the different Finger Print Bureau during the year 1945

Serial No.	Name of Bureau to which search slips were sent	No. of search slips sent	No. traced	Remarks
1	Shillong	4,166	302	
2	Calcutta	1,920	151	
3	Patna	579	20	
4	Allahabad	215	7	
5	Phillour	85	3	
6	Ajmeer	19	..	
7	Belore	..	..	
8	Nagpur	49	4	
9	Karachi	1	..	
10	Bombay	2	..	
11	Cuttock	141	9	
12	Ranchi	..	..	
13	Madras	39	4	
14	Poona	8	..	
15	Sambalpur	31	2	
16	Hydarabad	2	..	
17	Bangalore	3	..	
18	Trivancore	7	..	
19	Lodon	11	1	
	Total	7,278	503	

The number of persons convicted under class III (serious offence against person and property as against property only) and V (minor offence against property) of statement AI was 2,751 against 3,227 in 1944 of whom 468 persons or 17·01 per cent. were reconvicted against 5.8 or 16·36 per cent. in 1944.

Previous convictions from one to five were proved against 376 persons against 439 in 1944 and previous convictions more than five were proved against 92 persons as compared with 89 persons in 1944.

Order under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code was passed against 330 persons as compared with 344 persons in 1944. The number of persons disobeyed the order under section 565. Criminal Procedure Code and who were prosecuted was 101 persons against 89 in 1944 of whom 59 persons were convicted under section 176, Indian Penal Code as compared with 41 in 1944.

31. *Photographic Bureau.*—During the year 1945, the Bureau reprinted the photograph of one individual whose print was received here for circulation against 2 in the preceding year.

The photographs of 58 officers and men of the Criminal Investigation Department were also taken for identity cards. Exhibits bearing finger impressions were received in 7 cases (*viz.*, 4 from Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 1 from Caçhar, 1 from Sibsagar and 1 from Nowgong) against 11 cases in the previous year. They were photographed and where necessary prints were enlarged to facilitate the giving of opinion by the Finger Print Experts.

The difficulty in obtaining Photographic materials has hampered the work of this section.

SECTION VIII

Non-cognizable crime and Miscellaneous

32. *Non-cognizable cases.*—The total number of non-cognizable cases reported under classes I—V during the year was 7,881 against 7,973 in 1944, a decrease of 92 cases only. One thousand four hundred and forty-seven cases were pending from the previous year against 1,317 in 1944. Including those pending from the previous year the total cases reported rose from 9,290 to 9,328 during the year under report. Of these 25 cases or 26 per cent. were referred to the Police for investigation against 52 cases or 55 per cent. in 1944.

The number of cases under class VI excluding proceedings under Sections 107 and 145, Criminal Procedure Code was 2,485 against 1,839 in 1944. Of these 73 cases or 2·9 per cent. against 84 or 4·5 per cent. in 1944 were sent to the Police for investigation.

The total number of non-cognizable cases under Special or Local Laws including those pendin gfrom the previous year was 9,661 against 9,007 in 1944. Of these 82 cases or ·84 per cent. were sent to the Police for investigation against 74 or ·82 per cent. in 1944.

In class VI increases were mainly noticeable in Sylhet, Cachar, Darrang and Garo Hills District.

Paragraph 33.—Unnatural Deaths—

	By suicide						By drowning						By Snake bite						By wild beast					
	Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Surma Valley	55	67	21	23	..	..	139	199	88	121	505	612	23	20	10	10	8	5	16	16	2	..	1	1
Assam Valley	191	164	88	105	3	6	187	198	85	101	264	264	39	35	12	15	11	24	63	61	12	11	13	14
Government Railway Police	10	6	2	5	..	..	5	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	256	237	114	133	3	6	331	401	173	222	770	877	62	55	22	25	19	29	79	77	14	11	14	15

	By fall of building						By Motor accident						From other cause						Total						Grand total	
	Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children		Men		Women		Children			
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Surma Valley	294	11	2	2	1	4	37	23	4	3	8	4	108	114	28	27	52	69	672	450	158	186	575	695	1,405	1,331
Assam Valley	16	22	1	1	6	5	143	140	13	8	12	17	202	222	38	49	52	60	841	842	249	290	361	390	1,451	1,522
Government Railway Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	138	22	14	14	7	152	148	24	19	15	8	191	175
Total	310	33	3	3	7	9	180	163	17	11	20	21	447	474	88	90	118	136	1,665	1,440	431	495	951	1,093	3,047	3,028

The above table shows that the total number of unnatural deaths fell from 3,047 (including 191 of Government Railway Police) to 3,028 (including 175 of Government Railway Police) of which 1,440 were men, 495 women and 1,093 children against 1,665 431 and 951 respectively in 1944. There was a decrease of deaths by Motor accidents by 22 (from 217 to 195) which needs no comment.

The number of deaths by suicides was 376 against 373 in 1944 and deaths by drowning rose from 1,274 to 1,500 an increase of 226, Sylhet and Nowgong mainly contributed to the increase. Deaths by snake bite rose from 103 to 109 and these by wild beasts fell from 107 to 103 and by other causes rose from 653 to 700. The percentage of unnatural death cases locally investigated rose from 46·9 to 47·06. Of the cases locally investigated foul play was suspected in 41 cases against 32 in 1944, of which 13 were sent up, 4 were convicted, 4 acquitted and 5 remained pending as compared with 17 sent up, 7 convicted, 5 acquitted and 5 pending in 1944.

Paragraph 34

Process served by the Police

The table below shows the number of process of various kinds served by the Police in the different districts in 1945.

District	Warrant executed by the Police						Other orders							
	1944			1945			Magistrates' order		Police order		Total		Outstanding warant	Remar Is.
	Against accused	Against witness	Total	Against accused	Against witness	Total	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sylhet	6,105	1,074	7,179	6,887	855	7,742	28,146	24,089	22,459	19,074	50,605	43,163	240	
Cachar	776	108	884	770	63	833	5,300	5,480	9,622	8,348	14,922	13,828	43	
Lushai Hills	10	..	10	22	..	22	90	144	38	73	128	217	..	
Naga Hills	47	5	52	69	3	72	207	300	70	99	277	399	12	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ..	190	18	208	165	21	186	1,340	1,284	1,123	1,206	2,463	2,490	16	
Total ..	7,128	1,205	8,333	7,913	942	8,855	35,083	31,297	33,312	28,800	68,395	60,097	311	
Goalpara	957	153	1,110	892	148	1,040	8,454	7,923	5,637	4,895	14,091	12,818	97	
Kamrup	2,569	1,031	3,600	2,814	706	3,520	12,062	13,829	9,910	7,777	21,972	21,606	59	
Darrang	930	358	1,288	1,360	370	1,730	7,251	9,072	4,789	5,821	12,040	14,893	45	
Nowgong	2,586	1,421	4,007	2,826	1,525	4,351	6,136	8,567	6,756	8,732	12,892	17,299	62	
Sibsagar	2,113	352	2,465	2,774	434	3,208	4,406	8,641	4,122	4,349	8,528	12,990	55	
Lakhimpur	1,147	258	1,405	1,261	215	1,476	2, 79	2,889	5,601	5,913	8,080	8,802	31	
Garo Hills	88	7	95	138	10	148	1,383	1,393	1,843	1,626	3,220	3,019	14	
Total ..	10,390	3,580	13,970	12,065	3,408	15,473	42,171	52,314	38,658	39,113	80,829	91,427	383	
Government Railway Police	15	42	57	96	58	154	1,686	3,090	4,119	5,113	5,805	8,203	..	
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

The above table shows that the total warrants executed by the Police ıcreased by 2,122 and Magistrates Order by 7,761 but Police orders show a ecrease of 3,063. War conditions and various emergency orders under Defen f India Rules and Ordinances account for the increase.

The following analysis of "Magistrates' orders" show the details of different rocesses issued by Magistrates :—

erial No.	Magistrate's orders	1944	1945
1	Fine warrant	1,630	1,527
2	Proclamation and attachment order	3,261	2,664
3	Railway fine Warrant	84	180
4	Other warrant	5,667	5,834
5	Summons to Police	8,577	9,234
6	Summons to Sessions witness	5,199	6,293
8	Collectorate order	1,179	991
7	Magistrates' order to production of witness, etc.	36,476	40,712
9	Other Magistrates' order	16,867	19,266
	Total	78,940	86,701

Convictions for disobedience of summons, etc., section 174, Indian Penal Code ere 422 against 498 in 1944 and proceedings under section 514, Criminal Proedure Code for forfeiture of bail were drawn up against 119 persons, the bonds eing forfeited in 67 cases as compared with 182 cases and 240 persons in 1944. ix hundred ninety-four warrants were outstanding at the end of the year against 03 in 1944. The increase is due to the increase in the number of warrants.

R. C. R. CUMMING,
Inspector General of Police, Assam.

APPENDIX

Imperial Statements, 1945

STATEMENT A

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1945

Part I.—Return of cognizable cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of	Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		Sections of Indian Penal Code																
1	115, 117, 118, 119..	Abetment of cognizable offence	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
1(A)	120 B(1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(A)
		Total ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE																
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	11	..	11	..	2	3	2	1	..	3	..	..	3	3	2
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	..	6	..	6	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
4	255 to 263A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	3	..	4
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	5
6	489A to 489D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	28	316	21	323	..	91	34	..	2	194	217	..	..	217	2	6
7	212, 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	5	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	7
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	24	47	..	71	..	3	21	29	6	9	44	..	..	44	3	8
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly..	308	679	..	987	31	165	414	164	148	50	362	334	75	696	15	9
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	9	21	..	30	1	2	9	12	3	2	17	3	2	20	1	10
10(A)	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	..	10(A)
		Total ..	369	1,089	21	1,437	33	265	488	208	161	257	647	344	79	991	25	
		Carried over ..	369	1,092	21	1,440	33	265	490	209	161	257	648	344	79	992	25	

STATEMENT A—*contd.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945

Part I.—Return of cognizable cases—contd.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law or fact or delared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of	Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		Brought forward ..	369	1,092	21	1,440	33	265	490	209	161	257	648	344	79	992	25	
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON																
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	64	174	..	238	4	14	77	35	44	53	132	1	..	133	11	11
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	3	6	..	9	..	..	3	2	1	3	6	1	1	7	..	12
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	64	165	..	229	2	7	92	78	29	9	116	1	1	117	12	13
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	6	55	..	61	7	9	25	5	6	4	15	7	1	22	5	14
15	377 ..	Unnatural offences ..	3	8	..	11	3	1	1	2	2	2	6	1	1	7	..	15
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	8	..	10	..	3	3	2	..	2	4	..	..	4	..	16
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	7	75	..	82	..	10	16	33	7	7	47	..	..	47	9	17
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	181	705	..	886	..	265	187	175	63	67	305	88	24	393	129	18
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	5	..	19
20	327, 330, 324 ..	Hurt ..	128	571	..	699	2	118	138	94	39	91	224	214	20	438	217	20
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	53	164	..	217	11	60	56	20	34	28	82	135	11	217	8	21
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	31	..	32	..	22
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	27	55	..	82	1	10	25	21	15	6	42	89	2	131	4	22A
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	22	78	..	100	1	5	31	21	15	24	60	23	9	83	3	23
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	44	132	..	176	..	34	41	31	23	28	82	1	1	83	19	24
		Total ..	604	2,199	..	2,803	31	537	696	520	278	324	1,122	597	73	1,719	417	
		Carried over ..	973	3,291	21	4,243	64	802	1,186	729	439	581	1,770	941	152	2,711	442	

STATEMENT A—*contd.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945

Part I.—Return of cognizable cases—contd.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of	Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		Brought forward ..	973	3,291	21	4,243	64	802	1,186	729	439	581	1,770	941	152	2,711	442	
		Sections of Indian Penal Code CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY																
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	54	137	..	191	15	2	69	11	37	55	103	1	..	104	2	25
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393	Robbery	45	136	..	181	24	26	42	25	24	35	84	15	..	99	5	26
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	33	249	1	281	19	40	42	9	30	139	179	25	5	204	2	27
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	34	143	..	177	1	23	32	23	22	73	118	238	48	356	3	28
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	579	5,567	93	6,053	252	70	664	383	195	4,458	5,129	9	..	5,138	31	29
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	30
		Total	745	6,233	94	6,884	311	161	849	451	308	4,761	5,614	288	53	5,902	43	
		Carried over ..	1,718	9,521	115	11,127	375	963	2,035	1,180	747	5,342	7,384	1,229	205	8,613	485	

STATEMENT A—concld.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1945

Part I.—Return of cognizable cases—concld.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of	Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON																
		Brought forward ..	1,718	9,524	115	11,127	375	963	2,035	1,180	747	5,342	7,384	1,229	205	8,613	485	
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	51	194	..	245	6	60	60	29	17	29	75	295	20	370	44	31
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	9	58	..	67	1	10	13	16	2	21	39	2	2	41	4	32
		Total	60	252	..	312	7	70	73	45	19	50	114	297	22	411	48	
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY																
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft { of cattle	81	250	..	331	7	40	82	104	37	50	191	26	..	217	11	33
		Theft { ordinary	721	4,873	166	5,428	199	543	712	924	339	2,619	4,048	2,436	375	6,484	92	
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	95	249	..	344	7	45	103	68	32	74	174	398	30	572	15	34
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	268	686	..	954	13	76	248	369	156	71	596	24	6	620	21	35
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating	57	178	..	235	..	43	74	42	22	29	93	290	12	383	25	36
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	72	409	..	481	7	92	68	76	40	83	199	2,002	303	2,201	115	37
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	16	37	..	53	..	..	10	6	5	32	43	..	..	43	..	38
		Total	1,310	6,682	166	7,826	233	839	1,297	1,589	631	2,958	5,344	5,176	726	10,520	279	
		Grand total	3,088	16,458	281	19,265	416	1,872	3,405	2,814	1,397	8,350	12,842	6,702	953	19,544	812	

Column 4.—Two cases transferred to AAI.

STATEMENT AA

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945

Part I.—Return of cognizable cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 + 5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Otherwise disposed of	Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT AI																	
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34, Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	70	480	..	550	..	48	66	367	18	40	425	16	5	441	11	1
2	....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	570	2,302	29	2,843	7	169	433	1,423	363	262	2,077	2,502	1,618	4,579	186	
3	Act VI of 1924 ..	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	28	65	..	93	..	..	34	48	4	2	54	3	2	57	5	3
		Total	668	2,847	29	3,486	7	217	533	1,838	385	394	2,556	2,521	1,625	5,077	202	

Column 4.—Two cases received from AI.

STATEMENT A

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1945

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cognizable cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in police custody or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks: Otherwise disposed of	Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	Section of Indian Penal Code															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	10	1	..	1	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	1
1 (a)	120 B (I) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(a)
		Total	..	10	1	..	1	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE															
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	14	..	..	4	2	2	3	4	..	..	..	6	2
3	231 to 254 ..	,, ,, to coin ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
4	255 to 263A ..	,, ,, to stamps ..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
5	467 and 471 ..	,, ,, to Government promissory notes.	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
6	489 A to 489 D ..	,, ,, to currency notes and bank notes.	..	29	20	..	2	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	6
7	212, 216, 216 A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	19	69	9	..	58	32	26	14	20	..	..	..	1	8
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,065	4,640	738	143	2,985	1,284	1,701	87	2,679	1,726	307	1,263	160	9
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	33	28	10	12	28	15	13	1	10	11	3	2	1	10
10A	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	16	..	10A
		Total	2,117	4,787	781	155	3,079	1,334	1,745	106	2,721	1,759	313	1,281	168	
		Carried over ..	2 117	4,797	782	155	3,080	1,335	1,745	106	3,729	1,759	313	1,281	168	

STATEMENT A—*contd.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945—*contd.*

Part.—II Return of persons concerned in cognizable cases—contd.

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Persons in police custody or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police 4	Arrested by the police during the year 5	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code 6
		Brought forward..	2,117	4,797	782
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON				
11	302, 303	Murder	132	351	53
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	2	6	2
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	112	404	41
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	9	60	10
15	377	Unnatural offence ..	2	7	2
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	3	6	4
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	5	63	9
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	299	914	218
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	2	..
20	327, 330, 324 ..	Hurt	159	790	109
21	363 to 369, 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	110	375	115
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	2	..
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter public servant from duty.	49	264	80
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	17	95	13
24	304A, 331 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	28	97	9
		Total	927	3,436	665
		Carried over ..	3,044	8,233	1,447

Released by Magistrate's order before trail 7	Number of persons tried 8	Number convicted 9	Number acquitted or discharged 10	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year 11	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year 12	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested 13	Number convicted 14	Number acquitted or discharged 15	Remarks: Otherwise disposed of 16	Serial No.
155	3,080	1,335	1,745	106	3,729	1,759	313	1,281	168	
71	243	56	187	15	106	1	..	1	10	11
1	3	2	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	12
24	243	131	112	11	197	4	2	2	11	13
5	20	6	14	1	32	10	1	9	2	14
1	4	2	2	..	2	3	2	1	..	15
..	4	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
1	40	33	7	..	10	..	..	..	8	17
38	423	235	188	15	280	157	49	93	254	18
..	..	..	..	..	2	68	6	6	..	19
30	200	123	77	9	189	527	36	367	421	20
33	197	48	149	36	121	538	35	401	19	21
..	2	2	..	..	..	155	..	88	..	22
23	96	54	42	1	105	225	2	193	9	22A
4	56	28	28	1	37	46	10	32	2	23
4	66	35	31	5	32	2	2	..	14	24
235	1,597	757	840	94	1,116	1,737	146	1,193	750	
390	4,677	2,092	2,585	200	3,845	3,496	459	2,474	918	

STATEMENT A—*contd.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945—*contd.*

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cognizable cases—contd.

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Persons in police custody or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police 4	Arrested by the police during the year 5	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code 6	Released by Magistrate's order before trial 7	Number of persons tried 8	Number convicted 9	Number acquitted or discharged 10	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year 11	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year 12	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested 13	Number convicted 14	Number acquitted or discharged 15	Remarks: Otherwise disposed of 16	Serial No.
		Brought forward ..	3,044	8,233	1,447	390	4,677	2,092	2,585	200	3,845	3,496	459	2,474	918	
	Sections of Indian Penal Code															
	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	203	851	230	358	255	32	223	15	197	11	..	6	14	25
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393..	Robbery	43	229	43	39	122	52	70	4	62	52	..	42	6	26
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	103	238	120	38	134	16	118	2	46	63	12	51	3	27
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	61	141	65	3	92	32	60	1	39	422	60	294	3	28
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass, with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	419	2,373	988	164	986	527	459	61	626	32	..	28	28	29
30	311, 400, 401.. ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
		Total..	829	3,832	1,446	602	1,589	659	930	83	970	580	72	421	54	
		Carried over ..	3,873	12,065	2,893	992	6,266	2,751	3,515	283	4,815	4,076	531	2,895	972	

STATEMENT A—*concld.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945—*concld.*

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cognizable cases—concld.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in police custody or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks: Otherwise disposed of	Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		Brought forward..	3,873	12,065	2,893	992	6,266	2,751	3,515	283	4,815	4,076	531	2,895	972	
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON															
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	101	366	83	6	140	61	79	5	106	688	49	539	132	31
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	4	61	23	1	18	16	2	3	15	6	6	..	8	32
		Total..	105	427	106	7	158	77	81	8	121	694	55	539	140	..
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY															
33	379 to 382	Theft .. of cattle ..	107	419	94	11	277	138	139	15	123	57	..	50	21	33
		Theft .. ordinary ..	794	2,966	782	120	1,985	1,179	806	31	725	6,195	605	4,717	148	
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ..	66	232	62	12	134	80	54	13	75	809	41	610	15	34
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ..	467	1,146	123	36	1,008	515	493	57	427	44	8	30	19	35
36	419, 420	Cheating	51	183	36	4	93	48	45	13	77	549	14	422	24	36
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	138	587	89	6	215	126	89	2	158	5,399	393	3,729	257	37
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ..	13	38	22	2	18	6	12	..	9	..	..	..	..	38
		Total	1,636	5,571	1,208	191	3,730	2,092	1,638	131	1,594	13,053	1,061	9,558	484	..
		Grand total	5,614	18,063	4,207	1,190	10,154	4,920	5,234	422	6,530	17,823	1,647	12,992	1,596	..

Column 4.—26 persons transferred to AAII.

STATEMENT A A

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1945

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cognizable cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Person in police custody or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in the cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			Remarks	Serial No.
												Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed of	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT AII														
1	269, 277, 279, 280 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and 34 of Act V of 1861.	Public nuisances	37	453	19	2	425	399	26	2	35	32	7	23	9	1
2	....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	688	3,113	207	51	2,713	1,874	839	117	602	3,482	1,913	1,188	228	2
3	Act VI of 1924 ..	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	19	67	..	..	52	48	4	4	33	4	3	1	1	3
		Total	744	3,633	226	53	3,190	2,321	869	123	670	3,518	1,923	1,212	236	..

Column 4.—26 persons received by transfer from AAII.

STATEMENT B

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945

Part I.—Return of non-cognizable cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in— Discharge or acquittal	Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or revision	Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Sections of Indian Penal Code													
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	120B (I), 120B (II)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, ETC., ETC.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	117	473	590	38	31	128	258	135	..	..	..	4
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	9	25	34	6	2	5	8	13	..	..	..	5
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	46	205	251	22	11	74	115	29	..	..	..	6
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	5	25	30	1	3	4	13	9	..	..	..	7
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	35	41	..	..	4	23	14	..	..	..	8
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1	4	5	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	9
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, or unlawful assembly, affray.	16	50	66	..	..	11	48	7	..	..	..	10
		Total	200	818	1,018	69	47	226	467	209	..	..	..	
		Carried over	200	818	1,018	69	47	226	467	209	..	..	..	

STATEMENT B—*contd.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945

Part I.—Return of non-cognizable cases—contd.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at begining of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in— Discharge or acquittal	Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision	Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		Brought forward ..	200	818	1,018	69	47	226	467	209	..	..	..	..
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
12A	376	Rape by the husband ..	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	12A
		Total	3	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	
	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	23	113	136	22	14	60	2	38	..	..	..	13
		Total	23	113	136	22	14	60	2	38	..	..	..	
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON													
14	345	Wrongful confinement.. ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	309	2,406	2,715	488	946	665	258	358	..	..	..	15
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	543	2,507	3,050	452	1,078	733	183	604	..	..	..	17
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
		Total	852	4,914	5,766	940	2,024	1,399	441	962	..	..	..	
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY													
19	417, 418	Cheating	52	240	292	60	53	121	15	43	..	..	..	19
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	51	193	244	32	77	89	15	31	..	..	..	20
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	266	1,600	1,866	293	642	505	90	336	..	..	..	21
		Total	369	2,033	2,402	385	772	715	120	410	..	..	..	
		Carried over ..	1,447	7,881	9,328	1,418	2,858	2,401	1,031	1,620		..	..	

STAT… MENT B—*concld.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZAB… CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945

Part I.—Return of n…cognizable cases—concld.

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Number pending at beginning of year 4	Cases reported in the year 5	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5) 6	Number dismissed without trial 7	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.) 8	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in— Discharge or acquittal 9	Convic on 10	Number pending at close of year 11	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact 12	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed 13	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision 14	Serial No.
		Brought forward ..	1,447	[illegible]	9,328	1,418	2,858	2,401	1,031	1,620	..	..	..	
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE													
22	298, 295A	Offences against religion ..	..	[illegible]	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	194	[illegible]	1,501	474	234	285	318	190	..	..	..	24
25	500 to 502	Defamation	34	[illegible]	170	19	74	42	9	26	..	..	..	25
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	40	[illegible]	253	43	81	56	45	28	..	..	..	26
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	10	[illegible]	26	2	3	6	13	2	..	..	..	27
28	Chapter XXXV, section 480, Cr. P. C.	Contempt of court	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), section 106, Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	10	[illegible]	87	..	1	14	53	19	..	..	..	29
30	Cases under section 107, Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace ..	130	[illegible]	1,023	354	241	254	18	156	..	..	..	30
31	Cases under Chapter X, section 133, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisances	18	[illegible]	99	12	30	14	32	11	..	..	..	31
32	Cases under Chapter XII, section 145, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	199	[illegible]	1,047	291	171	289	104	192	..	..	..	32
33	Section 250, Cr. P. C. ..	Frivolous or vexatious complaints	1	[illegible]	24	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	33
34	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, section 488, Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	24	[illegible]	210	28	63	59	28	32	..	..	..	34
35	Section 514, Cr. P. C. ..	Forfeiture of bond and bail ..	5	[illegible]	114	16	5	9	67	17	..	..	..	35
		Total	665	[illegible]	4,555	1,239	903	1,030	710	673	..	..	..	
36	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police		1,942	[illegible]	9,661	422	2,677	1,271	3,862	1,429	..	..	..	36
		Total	1,942	[illegible]	9,661	422	2,677	1,271	3,862	1,429	..	..	..	
		Grand total	4,054	[illegible]	23,544	3,079	6,438	4,702	5,603	3,722	..	..	..	

STATEMENT B—*contd.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases—contd.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, undertrial or against whom process had issued)	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or in-formation from the police	Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with sum-mons during the years also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance with-out trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases aban-doned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 con-victed cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons died, escaped, or transfer-red before appearance	Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		Sections of Indian penal code														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	117	Abetting commission of non-cogniz-able offence by public, etc.	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	120B(I), 120B(II) ..	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, ETC., ETC.															
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	7	[illegible]	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	164	753	[illegible]	..	1,011	26	333	422	..	214	13	3	..	4
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	10	24	[illegible]	..	42	3	6	11	..	22	..	..	..	5
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	54	203	[illegible]	5	279	8	110	126	..	33	2	..	..	6
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	17	23	[illegible]	..	53	5	16	24	..	8	..	..	..	7
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	9	35	[illegible]	..	45	..	4	27	..	14	..	..	..	8
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	7	[illegible]	..	7	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	9
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	69	130	[illegible]	..	220	..	48	144	..	28	..	..	..	10
		Total	323	1,182	[illegible]	5	1,664	43	517	767	..	319	15	3	..	
		Carried over ..	323	1,182	[illegible]	5	1,664	43	517	767	..	319	15	3	..	

STATEMENT B—*contd.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases—contd.

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, undertrial or against whom process had issued) 4	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint 5	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police 6	Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year 7	Persons who appeared before the courts 8	Persons discharged after appearance without trial 9	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged 10	Persons tried: Convicted 11	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6) 12	Persons under trial at close of the year 13	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial 14	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted cognizable offences 15	Remarks: Persons died, escaped, or transferred before appearance 16	Serial No.
		Brought forward ..	323	1,182	16[illegible]	5	1,664	43	517	767	..	319	15	3	..	
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
12(*a*)	376	Rape by the husband	2	..	2	..	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	12(*a*)
		Total	2	1	2	..	5	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	31	221	..	3	249	22	140	4	..	75	8	..	..	13
		Total	31	221	..	3	249	22	140	4	..	75	8	..	..	
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON															
14	345	Wrongful confinement.. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	473	3,774	..	19	4,228	1,155	1,824	349	..	457	443	..	..	15
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	825	4,419	..	21	5,223	1,537	1,663	325	..	1,054	644	..	..	17
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
		Total	1,298	8,194	..	40	9,452	2,692	3,488	674	..	1,511	1,087	..	..	
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY															
19	417, 418	Cheating..	63	303	..	..	366	98	168	19	..	51	30	..	..	19
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	50	227	..	5	272	50	132	15	..	32	43	..	..	20
21	426, 427, 434.. ..	Mischief (simple)..	511	3,023	..	11	3,523	1,428	1,141	200	..	514	240	..	..	21
		Total	624	3,553	16[illegible]	16	4,161	1,576	1,441	234	..	591	313	..	..	
		Carried over	2,278	13,151	[illegible]	64	15,531	4,334	5,588	1,680	..	2,503	1,423	3	..	

STATEMENT B—*concld.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1945

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases—concld.

Serial No. 1	Law under which punishable 2	Offence 3	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under-trial or against whom process had issued) 4	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint 5	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or in- [cut off] 6
		Brought forward	2,278	13,151	[illegible]
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE				
22	298, 295A	Offences against religion ..	..	1	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	231	1,597	..
25	500 to 502	Defamation	68	211	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	51	279	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	..	29	[illegible]
28	Chapter XXXV, section 480, Cr. P. C.	Contempt of court	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VII(A), section 106, Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	13	159	[illegible]
30	Cases under Chapter VII(B), section 107, Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace	269	2,102	[illegible]
31	Cases under Chapter X, section 133, Cr. P. C.	Public nuisances	125	126	[illegible]
32	Cases under Chapter XII, 145, Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	479	2,491	[illegible]
33	Section 250, Cr. P. C. ..	Frivolous or vexatious complaints..	1	12	[illegible]
34	Cases under Chapter XXX VI, section 488, Cr. P C.	Maintenance of wives and children	22	153	..
35	Section 514, Cr. P. C.	Forfeiture of bond and bail ..	3	92	[illegible]
		Total	1,262	7,252	[illegible]
36	....	Offences under special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	960	9,584	[illegible]
		Total	960	9,584	[illegible]
		Grand total	4,500	29,987	[illegible]

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year 7	Persons who appeared before the court 8	Persons discharged after appearacne without trial 9	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged 10	Persons tried: Convicted 11	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6) 12	Persons under trial at close of the year 13	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned compounded, or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial 14	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences 15	Remarks: Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance 16	Serial No.
64	15,531	4,334	5,588	1,680	..	2,503	1,423	3	..	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
25	1,803	533	449	459	..	236	126	..	..	24
4	275	76	108	12	..	35	44	..	..	25
5	325	104	93	54	..	39	35	..	..	26
..	32	4	8	16	..	4	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	191	1	23	129	..	38	..	..	..	29
458	2,037	678	778	57	..	392	132	..	..	30
..	363	161	85	69	..	44	4	..	..	31
..	3,229	671	1,000	673	..	749	136	..	..	32
..	25	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	33
2	173	48	53	30	..	25	17	..	..	34
..	119	20	10	73	..	14	2	..	..	35
494	8,573	2,296	2,609	1,596	..	1,576	496	..	..	..
309	11,323	1,290	2,109	4,782	..	1,361	1,781	..	..	36
309	11,323	1,290	2,109	4,782	..	1,361	1,781	..	..	..
867	35,427	7,920	10.306	8,058	..	5,440	3,700	3	..	

4 persons transferred from B 11 to AA 11.

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1945

Offences	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
A.—Cognizable							
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,683	548	11·70	10,58,600 7 1½	44,107 4 0	4·16	
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	481	428	88·98	1,21,713 7 0	91,957 13 3	75·54	
(c) Other thefts ...	3,786	1,131	29·87	6,31,577 0 6	1,26,761 6 3	20·00	
Robbery (a) Dacoity	98	7	7·14	1,52,780 8 3	277 4 0	·18	
(b) Other robbery ...	80	17	21·25	26,199 2 0	3,658 11 0	13·9	
3. Criminal breach of trust	111	30	27·02	68,776 8 6	11,577 3 0	16·8	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	21	2	9·52	42,781 4 6	232 0 0	·54	
Total	9,260	2,163	23·35	21,02,428 5 10½	2,78,571 9 6	13·25	
B.—Non-cognizable							
5. Extortion	55	7	12·72	6,785 14 0	514 0 0	7·5	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	98	12	12·24	13,961 9 0	1,412 8 0	10·12	
Total	153	19	12·41	20,747 7 0	1,926 8 0	9·28	

STATEMENT D

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Civil Police for the year 1945.

District	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector General	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Deputy Superintendents	Number of Inspectors and Sergeant Majors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables: Foot	Number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables: Water	Number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables: Mounted	Number of Constables: Foot	Number of Constables: Water	Number of Constables: Mounted	Total	Total cost payable from imperial and provincial revenues	Total cost payable from other sources than imperial and provincial revenues	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17)	Area of district in square miles	Population of district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
															Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Sylhet	..	2	..	..	11	80	..	151	..	..	937	..	..	1,181	..	..	..	5,478	3,116,602
Cachar	..	1	..	..	2	21	..	36	..	..	260	..	..	320	..	..	..	3,862	641,121
Lushai Hills	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	28	..	..	37	..	..	..	8,092	152,786
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	35	..	..	41	..	..	..	4,293	189,641
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	..	..	..	..	1	14	1	24	..	..	246	..	..	286	..	..	..	2,445	118,665
Total	..	3	..	..	14	120	1	221	..	..	1,506	..	..	1,865	..	..	..	24,170	4,218,875
Goalpara	..	1	..	..	4	24	..	50	..	..	383	..	..	462	..	..	..	3,985	1,014,285
Kamrup	..	1	..	..	4	28	..	54	..	..	362	..	..	449	..	..	..	3,844	1,264,200
Darrang	..	1	..	..	3	23	..	36	..	..	257	..	..	320	..	..	..	2,842	736,791
Nowgong	..	1	..	..	3	19	..	29	..	..	229	..	..	281	..	..	..	3,896	710,800
Sibsagar	..	1	..	..	4	26	..	46	..	..	349	..	..	426	..	..	..	5,131	1,074,741
Lakhimpur	..	1	..	..	5	30	..	56	..	..	430	..	..	522	..	..	..	4,234	894,842
Garo Hills	...	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	44	..	..	58	..	..	..	3,152	223,5[illegible]9
Total	..	6	..	..	23	155	..	280	..	..	2,054	..	..	2,518	..	..	..	27,084	5,919,228
Office of the Inspector General of Police Assam.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department	1	..	..	..	10	29	..	43	..	..	34	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	1	..	..	10	29	..	43	..	..	34	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police	..	1	..	..	3	12	..	20	..	..	114	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training School	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	16	..	..	4	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
River Police	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	28	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1	..	..	6	17	..	36	2	..	118	28	..	208	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2	11 +2 (·)	11	14	53	321 *24	1	580	2	..	3,712	28	..	4,710 +2 +11 +14 +24 —— 4,761	..	..	..	51,254	10,138,103

(·)On political duty.
*Supernumerary Sub-Inspectors.

STATEMENT D —*concld.*

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Civil Police for the year 1945—concld.

District	Urban population of district	Number of police stations	Number of outposts	Proportion of Police: To area	Proportion of Police: To population	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force	Additional Police employed temporarily: Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables	Constables	Total
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Sylhet	44,343	37	5	1 to 4·53	1 to 2,630·04	4,454	6·8	2	8	19	211	240
Cachar	17,624	8	..	1 to 11·50	1 to 1,816·37	1,371	3·45	3	7	13	117	140
Lushai Hills	..	3	2	1 to 218·7	1 to 4,129·7	22	·6	..	..	8	57	65
Naga Hills	3,507	3	1	1 to 29·4	1 to 1,297·5	212	3·2	1	4	8	83	96
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	30,734	5	..	1 to 9·93	1 to 484·5	901	2·14	2	2	17	126	147
Total	96,208	56	8	1 to 13·32	1 to 23,330·8	6,960	16·19	8	21	65	594	638
Goalpara	21,442	13	3	1 to 8·52	1 to 1,902·47	1,088	2·35	1	5	12	110	128
Kamrup	39,038	13	5	1 to 8·75	1 to 2,224·93	2,150	4·79	2	8	21	179	210
Darrang	12,049	11	1	1 to 10·511	1 to 2,288·17	1,006	6·55	1	5	9	76	91
Nowgong	12,972	10	1	1 to 13·81	1 to 2,523·3	1,211	4·3	1	3	6	78	88
Sibsagar	23,175	11	1	1 to 12·81	1 to 2,182·0	2,154	4·95	1	6	14	128	149
Lakhimpur	27,914	14	2	1 to 8·46	1 to 1,789·6	3,079	11·7	1	28	68	564	661
Garo Hills	2,358	5	..	1 to 53·22	1 to 3,789·8	197	3·38	1	..	..	..	1
Total	138,942	77	13	1 to 10·91	1 to 2,385·01	10,885	38·02	8	55	130	1,135	1,328
Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Assam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	65	59	183	318
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	65	50	183	318
Railway Police	..	10	..	..	..	1,122	7·48	1	4	8	59	72
Police Training School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Police	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	8	59	72
Railforce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	180	2,542	2,775
GRAND TOTAL	235,150	145	21	1 to 11·09	1 to 2,195·3	18,967	3·96	28	198	442	4,513	5,181

STATEMENT E

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1945

District	Total strength — Sanctioned — Officers	Sanctioned — Men	Actual — Officers	Actual — Men	Armament on the force — Number of rifles ·476	Number of smooth-bores ·410	Number of revolvers	Dismissed — Officers	Dismissed — Men	Punishments — Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal — Officers	Punished departmentally — Men	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court — Under Police Act — Officers	Under Police Act — Men	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code — Officers	Under sections 330, 331, 348, I.P.C. — Men	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code — Officers	Under Chapter IX, I.P.C. — Men	Other offences — Officers	Other offences — Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sylhet	91	1,088	76	1,002	..	481	9	..	28	46	385	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	18
Cachar	23	296	23	295	..	146	5	..	3	8	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lushai Hills	3	34	3	34	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naga Hills	2	39	2	35	..	25	..	..	3	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	16	270	16	270	..	136	6	..	7	14	53	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4
Total	135	1,727	120	1,636	..	808	20	..	[illegible]	70	523	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	27
Goalpara	28	433	28	433	..	226	5	..	[illegible]	27	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Kamrup	32	416	25	413	..	200	5	..	[illegible]	36	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Darrang	26	293	23	281	..	130	3	..	5	15	71	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nowgong	22	258	21	251	..	107	3	..	1	7	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sibsagar	30	395	24	383	..	211	3	..	[illegible]	13	78	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
Lakhimpur	35	486	32	456	..	246	18	..	[illegible]	10	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Garo Hills	5	53	5	53	..	30	..	..	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	178	2,334	158	2,273	..	1,150	37	..	[illegible]	114	753	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	38
Government Railway Police ..	15	134	11	125	..	..	4	..	..	15	54	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Police	3	30	3	30	..	8	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Criminal Investigation Department ..	39	77	39	77	..	..	45	..	1	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training School	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	62	261	56	232	..	8	49	..	1	19	67	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1
Supernumerary Sub-Inspectors ..	24	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	399	4,322	366	4,141	..	1,966	106	..	[illegible]	203	1,343	..	5	..	..	1	20	1	66

STATEMENT E—*concld.*

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1945—concld.

District	Rewards: Rewarded during the year: By promotion	Rewards: Rewarded during the year: By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards	Education: Number of police who can read and write: Officers	Education: Number of police who can read and write: Men	Number of: Number enlisted during the year	Number of: Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Number of: Of 3 years and under 10 years
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sylhet	..	318	76	532	3	244	269
Cachar	..	188	23	154	3	84	53
Lushai Hills	..	..	3	34	3	3	12
Naga Hills	..	29	2	25	1	6	13
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	..	96	16	262	55	36	90
Total	..	631	120	1,007	65	373	437
Goalpara	..	138	28	262	29	127	92
Kamrup	..	91	25	318	16	97	95
Darrang	..	122	21	240	47	70	51
Nowgong	..	110	21	173	12	69	62
Sibsagar	..	126	27	289	..	8	168
Lakhimpur	..	243	32	430	50	201	100
Garo Hills	..	42	5	20	2	5	16
Total	..	872	159	1,732	156	577	584
Government Railway Police ..	..	72	15	117	10	54	11
River Police	..	73	1	19	..	2	10
Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	39	50	..	9	5
Police Training School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	145	55	186	10	65	26
Supernumerary Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	32	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..	1,648	366	2,925	231	1,015	1,047

District	Number of constables: Of 10 years and under 17 years	Number of constables: Of 17 years and over	Number who have left the force during the year: On pension or gratuity	Number who have left the force during the year: By resignation without pension or gratuity	Number who have left the force during the year: By dismissal	Number who have left the force during the year: By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	Number who have left the force during the year: By desertion	Number who have left the force during the year: By death	Percentage on total actual strength of: Admission into hospital	Percentage on total actual strength of: Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Percentage on total actual strength of: Deaths
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Sylhet	177	191	24	26	28	5	..	12	32·75	0·62	0·28
Cachar	49	70	5	13	3	9	..	2	304	10·17	·61
Lushai Hills	3	13	2	1	..	..	..	..	1·14	1·49	..
Naga Hills	8	7	2	3	2	1	..	1	29·4	·3	·311
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	36	44	2	19	7	14	9	2	38·20	·10	1·66
Total	273	325	35	62	40	29	9	17	34·25	13·26	1·03
Goalpara	22	113	9	18	36	4	8	2	34·75	29·27	·45
Kamrup	81	43	17	34	13	19	5	1	44·82	1·13	1·03
Darrang	47	29	2	15	5	13	..	2	13·13	0·12	·62
Nowgong	43	30	9	8	1	2	1	2	165	6·16	·8
Sibsagar	58	88	7	22	22	52	..	4	14·7	2·8	·09
Lakhimpur	45	54	16	4	13	8	2	2	150	1·2	·41
Garo Hills	10	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	5·84	·01	·41
Total	306	374	60	106	90	98	16	13	38·02	12·57	1·34
Government Railway Police	14	29	6	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	2·15
River Police	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department	3	17	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Police Training School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22	57	7	4	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
Supernumerary Sub-Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	601	756	102	172	130	127	27	33	34·88	2·34	1·17

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT H

Statement showing the strength and cost of the village watch in the several districts of the Province with figures of the rewards and punishments given during the year 1945

Serial No.	Name of Subdivision	Number of Chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870	Total cost of Chaukidars	Number judicially punished: For neglect of duty	Number judicially punished: For substantive offences, such as theft, etc.	Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals	Number fined departmentally	Percentage of Chaukidars punished (columns, 5, 6, 7, 8, to column 3)	Number rewarded by Judicial Officers, *i.e.*, in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases	Number departmentally rewarded	Percentage of Chaukidars rewarded (columns 10 and 11 to column 3)	Total amount distributed in rewards from all sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar	382	22,974 0 0	..	..	3	53	14·66	..	..	..	..
2	Hailakandi	192	11,460 0 0	..	..	..	1	·52	..	..	..	..
	Total	574	34,434 0 0	..	..	3	54	9·9	..	..	..	..
3	North Sylhet	991	62,844 0 0	..	1	8	310	32·18	..	15	1·51	125 0 0
4	South Sylhet	731	44,021 0 0	..	..	9	363	50·88	..	46	6·29	310 14 0
5	Karimganj	906	54,342 0 0	..	..	2	280	31·12	..	39	4·3	181 0 0
6	Sunamganj	857	56,424 0 0	..	..	1	460	53·79	..	12	1·4	66 0 0
7	Habiganj	1,273	88,067 0 0	15	..	18	812	66·38	..	47	3·77	261 0 0
	Total	4,758	3,05,698 12 0	0	1	38	2,225	47·89	..	159	3·35	943 14 0
8	Dhubri	754 *92	60,912 0 0 (dafader)	..	..	11	3	1.65	..	10	1·18	61 12 0
9	Goalpara	308 *36	25,200 0 0 (dafader)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,090	86,112 0 0	..	..	11	3	1·23	..	10	..	61 12 0
	Grand total ..	6,422	4,26,244 0 0	15	1	52	2,282	36·5	..	169	2·63	1,005 10 0

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT I

Quinquennial Statement showing true cases of serious crime, 1945

Year	Rioting (Serial 9, Statement A-I)	Murder (Serial 11)	Culpable Homicide (Serial 13)	Administering stupefying drug (Serial 19)	Dacoity (Serial 25)	Robbery (Serial 26)	House-breaking (Serials 29 and 37)	Theft, ordinary [Serial 33(*o*)]	Theft, cattle [Serial 33 (*c*)]	Receiving stolen property (Serial 35)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1941	309	104	107	1	34	44	5,340	3,535	163	493
1942	361	109	109	4	72	48	5,107	3,369	166	480
1943	313	123	132	1	156	71	5,139	4,244	153	552
1944	310	147	139	..	151	75	4,713	4,015	230	563
1945	362	132	116	..	103	84	5,328	4,048	191	596

Provincial Statement J

STATEMENT J

PROVINCIAL *REMANDS*

1942

Name of district	Number of Charge Sheets pending from previous year	No. of Charge Sheets sent up during the year	Total No. of Charge Sheets for disposal during the year. (Column 2 + 3)	No. of Charge Sheets disposed of at first hearing	No. of Charge Sheets remanded once	No. of Charge Sheets remanded twice	No. of Charge Sheets remanded thrice	No. of Charge Sheets remanded four times	No. of Charge Sheets remanded five times	No. of Charge Sheets remanded six times	No. of Charge Sheets remanded more than six times	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings to the total number of cases decided in 1944	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings to the total number of cases decided in 1945. (Cols. 5+6 to Col. 4—15.)	Cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sylhet	638	1,422	2,060	126	113	115	112	111	124	91	513	26·04	18·3	755	
Cachar	92	450	542	137	66	60	37	28	28	30	67	38·7	44·81	89	
Lushai Hills	..	27	27	13	4	2	1	3	1	..	3	36·95	22·22	..	
Naga Hills	5	101	106	71	18	10	3	..	1	1	2	85·2	83·7	..	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	59	423	482	186	123	69	37	6	7	3	9	88·6	70·2	42	
Total	794	2,423	3,217	533	321	256	190	148	161	125	594	38·5	35·99	886	
Goalpara	103	487	590	94	86	98	55	30	28	17	13	35·46	42·75	169	
Kamrup	411	747	1,158	91	68	68	65	61	61	46	320	17·1	20·3	378	
Darrang	115	484	599	75	75	44	43	37	34	21	58	26·66	39·00	212	
Nowgong	303	442	745	39	41	42	45	48	35	41	167	16·4	17·3	284	
Sibsagar	220	779	999	85	104	85	71	73	77	48	152	49·5	27·1	304	
Lakhimpur	217	1,735	1,952	281	312	298	309	186	124	101	108	53·11	30·07	253	
Garo Hills	12	75	87	25	18	8	4	4	4	5	5	73·80	58·90	14	
Total	1,381	4,749	6,130	690	704	643	592	439	363	282	823	39·62	30·5	1,594	
Grand total ..	2,175	7,172	9,347	1,223	1,028	899	782	587	524	407	1,417	39·62	32·68	2,480	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT K

Showing offences in which tea-garden labourers were involved during 1945

Offences	Number of true cases in which tea-garden labour was suspected	Number sent up		Number convicted		Number acquitted or discharged		Number pending at the close of the year		Number of cases not detected	Remarks
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Murder	27	21	47	5	6	3	20	13	21	7	
2. Dacoity and Robbery	1	2	8	1	2	..	1	1	5	..	
3. Burglary	120	51	76*	34	48	2	7	15	21	61	*One person is absconding.
4. Theft (including Cattle theft) ..	166	73	124	52	75	7	28	14	21	100	
5. Other offences against property ..	26	16†	27	9	19	2	3	4	4	10	†One case with one person compounded.
6. Other offences against the person..	90	80	125	42	53	17	27	21	45	10	
7. Other offences	52	52	122	36	50	7	16	9	56	4	
Total	482	295	529	179	253	38	102	77	173	191	

Note.—1. Only cases in which coolies, actually living on tea-gardens, are involved—whether the crimes are committed within or outside the garden, should be shown in this statement. Cases in which outside coolies or *ex*-tea garden coolies are involved should be omitted.

Note.—2. The number of "persons" in columns 4 6, 8 and 10 should be only those actually "living on tea-gardens".

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT L

Showing the number of burglaries and thefts and the percentage of abstention from enquiry together with the result of bad livelihood cases, 1945

District	Number of cases of house-breaking (serial 29) reported (Column 5 of A-I)		Percentage not enquired into		Number of cases of theft ordinary (serial 33) reported (Column 5 of A-I)		Percentage not enquired into		Number of proceedings under sections 109 & 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons prosecuted under sections 109 & 110, Cr. P. C.		Number of persons convicted under sections 109 & 110, Cr. P. C.	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sylhet	1,401	1,710	1·3	1·7	1,012	1,098	2·1	2·7	56	70	108	155	73	79
Cachar	384	392	2·8	1·2	329	345	5·7	2·3	12	24	19	25	15	25
Lushai Hills	20	11	..	..	45	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Naga Hills	6	8	..	..	39	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	81	95	..	..	327	270	·61	·34	2	14	2	14	2	..
Total	1,892	2,216	1·5	1·57	1,752	1,804	2·51	2·16	70	109	129	195	90	104
Goalpara	372	372	·26	·27	343	364	2·04	2·70	18	18	24	30	13	13
Kamrup	1,049	1,138	1·1	3·4	742	717	4·9	9·06	34	43	69	60	29	24
Darrang	301	343	·33	·29	360	343	1·11	2·04	11	22	12	33	8	14
Nowgong	347	383	1·4	1·5	284	315	2·4	1·9	17	27	23	53	10	16
Sibsagar	632	669	·7	1·4	522	543	2·8	3·6	12	18	12	27	7	15
Lakhimpur	304	377	·32	..	685	743	1·6	2·15	11	21	18	23	6	11
Garo Hills	47	69	..	..	34	44	..	2·2	4	2	19	9	16	3
Total	3,052	3,351	·81	1·73	2,970	3,069	2·7	4·13	107	151	177	235	89	96
Assam Government Railway Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	30	14	37	4	18
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	30	14	37	4	18
Grand total ..	4,944	5,567	1·1	1·6	4,722	4,873	2·6	3·4	191	290	320	467	183	218

A.G.P.(Home)No. 14—362—22-4-1947

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

Resolution on the Police Administration Report for 1945

READ :—The Report on the Administration of the Police Department in Assam for the year 1945.

RESOLUTION

The year 1945 was for Assam a period of slow and protracted clearing-up after a major war waged on, and within, its borders. There was no relaxation for the Police as the result of the cessation of hostilities, and indeed the effects of the war are likely to mean an increase in the incidence of crime over many a year more. The temporary police forces entertained during the hostilities had in general to be kept intact throughout the year, though it was possible to dispense with the force entertained for protection of airfields about the end of the year, and a number of vacancies were allowed to remain unfilled. It is plain that a large portion will have to be retained permanently, and that increased requirements which are in many respects themselves the offshoot of war will entail expansion rather than reduction in the case of the unarmed branch. It is hoped that fair and generous terms will be secured in the financial settlement with the Central Government on this account.

2. The conduct of the Force was again generally satisfactory. Opportunity was taken, in making such reductions as were possible, to eliminate undesirable elements. The Department still suffers from lack of a Training School, but Government have decided to remedy this deficiency as soon as a suitable site and buildings can be found. There was a large increase in resignations, but that in dismissals and disciplinary discharges was small. Punishments, both judicial and departmental, were fewer than in 1944. A noticeable deterioration in the health of the Force is reported at Gauhati.

3. The crime returns, while not displaying any very marked tendencies, have a number of features of interest. The tendencies appear to be partly disguised in their statistical form by the growing delays in investigation and disposal by magistrates, due in both cases to grave shortage of experienced staff. But certainly the province did not suffer so much from organized crime as its neighbours. Burglary is the offence in which the increase is most notable, and is unfortunately a form of crime which is persisting and spreading in a disturbing manner. It is paralleled on the railway by increase in missing goods cases and running train thefts. The existence of large numbers of men discharged from the armed forces or temporary formations, to whom the State has as yet little scope to offer as means of livelihood, once they have consumed their savings, is the principal cause of these conditions. There was a fall under Dacoity, Culpable Homicide and Murder.

4. It is regrettable that the report shows a somewhat serious fall in the number of cases supervised by gazetted officers. Circumstances have forced Government to increase the rank and file of the Department without concomitant arrangements to meet the more difficult problem of providing superior control. Improvements made after the close of the year in equipment will render it the more necessary to secure an adequate and efficient body of superior officers for supervision as well as a sound system of training if the best value is to be obtained from the expanded force. The prevalent uncertainties of the time have hitherto stood in the way of a clear-cut and determined approach to this problem.

5. The Fire Service and the Village Defence Parties, which had done yeoman service during the war, were both closed down towards the end of the year. Though the need for something of the same nature in respect to both these organitions is constantly manifesting itself, financial insecurity has been felt to be a sufficient ground for abolition, though it will take long in the case of the Fire

Service to dispose of the aftermath. His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Prime Minister attended stand-down rallies of the Village Defence Parties.

6. The Railway Protective Police, or "Railforce", remained on the lines for the whole of the year. It has since been progressively withdrawn to other duties which were scarcely foreseen in the political lull of 1945, before the Land Settlement policy and Evictions became a source of dangerous controversy. It is now widely recognized as a permanently essential part, in some form, of the governmental machine, but it is becoming clearer day to day that it needs the cover of more substantial bodies of unarmed police if it is to be utilised under proper conditions and for legitimate functions.

7. The Police Department continued to be responsible for all functions related to Motor Vehicles, including taxation and rationing of motor spirit, and it grows less and less likely that any substitute organization will be found for this purpose in the near future, though such duties necessarily interfere with execution of police duties proper and render an expansion of the superior staff more necessary on that account. The receipts from taxation amounted to six and a quarter lakhs. The Additional Superintendents who in the larger districts have been able to relieve the Superintendents of some onerous duties of this kind retain only a precarious temporary existence. On the other hand, some progress has been achieved in the decision to employ a whole-time officer as Provincial Controller (an office actually held for the greater part of this year by a Police Officer), and it has also been decided to set up a Transport Advisory Board. There can be little doubt that the rising demand for better communications will ultimately compel the establishment of some machinery which will link up the as yet un-coordinated activities of departments, particularly the Public Works and Police, to this end.

8. The Rural Police underwent no change during the year, but an increase from 593 to 1,027 in the number of chaukidars in arrears of pay underlined the need for either mending or ending this system, which has curiously enough come to prominence latterly owing chiefly to the fact that if recognized by parties to have potential political importance. A notable seature of the year was that not a single chaukidar in Cachar was rewarded.

9. One of the principal requirements of the Department which is noted in the Report and is calling more imperatively as time goes on and the excuse of war-time conditions is no longer available to justify postponement, is the improvement of housing. This is, indeed, to a large extent shared by other departments and by the general public including the poorer classes of clerks and menials, but it demands special attention in the case of a department where official housing of all subordinate ranks is a condition of service, and therefore occupies a prominent place in the memorials from Police associations, next to pay.

10. This is the last report of Mr. R. C. R. Cumming after the unusually long period of nine years in charge of the Police Department, and Government take the occasion to express their appreciation of his valued service, and their compliments to him and his successor on the maintenance of a high tradition in the Force.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be published in the *Assam Gazette* for information.

By order of the Governor of Assam,

H. G. DENNEHY,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam.



